FBIS DAILY REPORT

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UNOFFICIAL SOURCES: POLITICAL CEMA SUMMIT IN FEB

LD241933 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- The 3-day CEMA Executive Committee session at the level of deputy premiers began in Moscow today.

According to unofficial sources, this session precedes a political summit of leaders of CEMA member-countries, which should be held in the course of next month, also in Moscow.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION IN MOSCOW

For Soviet reportage on the proceedings of the CEMA Executive Committee meeting, which convened in Moscow on 24 January and is to last for 3 days, and East European reports on the arrivals of individual delegations in Moscow, see the Communist Relations section of the 24 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ASSESSED

LD251214 Warsaw PAP in English 1107 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 25 Jan -- The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today recalled the significance and origin of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM) and explained why aspects of European security examined in Stockholm are not limited to the category of technical and military measures but also include political and legal measures. The paper pointed out that "both the former and the latter are necessary and should be complementary, and the very decisions on CSBM, naturally, cannot disregard the objective international situation in the political and military sphere." The paper remarked in conclusion:

"What was and will remain of primary significance for European security are material limitations of armed forces and armaments, especially nuclear ones. That is why, of such a great significance is the truth that CSBM does not mean disarmament yet, and the first phase of Stockholm cannot be a substitute for either Vienna or, moreover Geneva where the disarmament dialogue was broken off because of supplementing NATO countries military equipment with the U.S. Euromissiles."

BLOCS' MISSILES SEEN AS THREAT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD251446 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, January 25 (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade daily POLITIKA assesses today, Wednesday, that the deployment of new medium-range missile-rocket systems in Europe also affects the security of non-aligned countries in Europe. From northern borders of Finland, over Sweden, Austria, Yugoslavia and Albania, the line separating the two blocs stretches for 3000 kilometers, 940 kilometers of which over the Yugoslav territory, alone.

The paper considers that setting the course of nuclear missiles over these countries represents a threat to their security.

"If one power or one bloc deploys missiles on one side, in relation to Yugoslavia, and the other power or bloc does the same on the other side" with the aim of maintaining the "balance", this would then pose a threat to Yugoslavia, POLITIKA stresses. The paper further assesses that [words indistinct] to avoid overflying a country which is outside a bloc conflict, in case of a possible nuclear war it should be taken into account that the law of "the first to strike" would rule and this would also mean that the shortest possible routes would be taken.

POLITIKA states that hence every attempt at a forcible overflying of missiles or fighter planes over the Yugoslav territory would at the same time mean a direct threat to Yugoslavia's security whatever the side from which the attempt was coming.

FIRST STAGE OF BALKANS CONFERENCE ANALYZED

AU251525 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 22 Jan 84 p 4

[Nevenka Mitrevska article: "Promising Beginning"]

[Text] The first attempt, which should lead to realizing the initiative of Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister, on transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone has ended successfully.

Diplomatic experts for nuclear problems of the Balkan countries met in Athens last week to adopt the agenda for the conference which will resume on 13 February. Contrary to the deadly serious faces of participants at the parallel Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, which we saw on television screens, reports from Athens say that the Balkan experts worked in a "friendly atmosphere, filled with mutual understanding and confidence." More than that could not have been expected either from the host country or from other participants in the first phase of the Balkan conference, who are aware of the diversity in approaches and interests as well as of the long and painstaking work they face to achieve their ultimate goal -- to free the peninsula from nuclear arms.

Heterogeneous Approach

The idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is rather old. It was first launched by Romania as early as 1957. However, Greece and Turkey, as NATO members, rejected it at that time. In the sixties, when agreement was reached on installing American nuclear weapons in Greece, Turkey, and Italy, the idea was revived by the Soviet Union. In 1980, it was Bulgaria which again raised this issue, while the following year, following the election victory, its main proponent became Papandreou's Socialist government. This time the initiative has been accepted by all, except for self-isolated Albania, which already from the very beginning rejected it as "impractical."

The tense international situation and the new nuclear arms competition between the superpowers has certainly contributed significantly to the present unanimity in the response of the Balkan countries. However, this unanimity is essentially as heterogeneous as the international position and the internal systems of these five Balkan countries. Romania, a member of the Warsaw Pact, which pursues a relatively independent foreign policy, has confirmed its adherence to the idea of a nuclear-free Balkans, having received rather calmly the Moscow countermeasure to the American Pershings in Europe: moving its SS-20 missiles from Soviet territory to -- for the time being -- two other member-countries of the Eastern bloc. Bulgaria has rather toned down its past wholehearted efforts to remove nuclear weapons from the Balkans with its ready support for Moscow in deploying missiles. Turkey deliberated rather long before accepting Papandreou's proposal to hold the Balkan conference, and thus at the Athens meeting last week it participated as an observer because it still thinks that a nuclear-free Balkans would only be a partial solution for the areas which are in the spheres of the military-political blocs, and for this reason it believes that nuclear weapons in Greece and Turkey make up for NATO "inferiority" in conventional forces as regards the Warsaw Pact. The launching of the initiative for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans represents for Greece, or better said for the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, primarily the fulfillment of one of the main preelection promises, which helped Papandreou come to power. In a situation in which unsolved problems exist with NATO because of disagreement over some of its decisions and assessments, with Turkey over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea, and, finally, in connection with the recently renewed agreement extending the duration of the American bases (in which nuclear weapons are also stationed), it is a great question whether our southern neighbor will have the strength to remove these weapons from its territory as soon as the initiated efforts to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone are successfully concluded.

Yugoslav Proposals

Consistent with its peace-loving policy and good-neighborly cooperation, Yugoslavia supports every initiative leading to a strengthening of the security and cooperation among countries and peoples in the Balkans, Europe, and in international relations in general.

Yugoslavia also supports the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone, aware in this connection of the situation and relations among the Balkan countries and of the blocs' presence and interests in this area. The establishment of a nuclear-free zone in an area implies the agreement of the countries belonging to this area that they must not produce, possess, nor store such weapons on their territory, and the removal of them if they already exist there. These measures refer primarily to security aspects, which also have a much wider meaning. With these agreements and negotiations it is necessary to ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the signatory countries, noninterference in internal affairs, and, on the basis of the principles of peace-loving coexistence, to strengthen bilateral and international cooperation in all fields. The Balkan countries have officially accepted the existing borders and the territorial status quo in Europe, but they have not been consistent everywhere with their practical attitude. There are several examples of this: Albanian irredentism and aspirations toward Kosova; Bulgarian and Greek nonrecognition of the Macedonian nation, behind which it is not difficult to see the same territorial aspirations; the Greek-Turkish conflict over Cyprus and rights in the Aegean Sea; as well as the aspirations of the Italian fascist forces toward the Balkans, behind which, it is true, official Italy neither stands nor is working sufficiently to prevent their expression.

All this serves to justify the two proposals which the Yugoslav delegation made in Athens as early as at the beginning of last week's Balkan conference. The first proposal refers to signing a "small Helsinki declaration," which should represent a kind of code for mutual relations among the Balkan countries, and as early as in June it was proposed in Belgrade that a meeting of economic experts on cooperation and joint entry into the markets of third countries should be held.

The participants in the Athens meeting positively reacted to the Yugoslav initiatives, and this in its way confirms the basic hope that has brought them to the conference table: Namely, that irrespective of the momentary reality and the level of implementation, the conference for a nuclear-free Balkans can be a useful effort to overcome the existing problems among the Balkan countries, to create conditions for greater cooperation, understanding, and security of all countries of this region, and thereby to serve in creating a sound basis for transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

'FAILURE OF CONSUMER SOCIETY' IN SFRY ANALYZED

AU241145 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 12, Dec 83 pp 51-61

[Muco Ahmeta] article: "The Failure of the 'Consumer Society' Model"]

[Excerpt] Following the example of the "consumer society" in the West, a lot of noise was made and many promises were given in the revisionist countries to raise the well-being of the working people and the volume of consumer commodities and foodstuffs. At the time when Krushchev and his group usurped power in the Soviet Union, they tried to create the impression that "abundance was around the corner, that the markets would be filled, and we would not know what to do with all the goods" (Enver Hoxha, "The Khrushchevites," p 56). Khrushchev's "goulash socialism" would supposedly create an unprecedented abundance for the working people. The American example became the ideal of the Khrushchevites and all modern revisionists. After the sixties, the revisionist propaganda began to invent "arguments" that the law of the priority development of the means of production had supposedly lost its power to operate, and that the time had arrived to give priority to the development of consumer commodities. The 24th congress of the revisionist CPSU was even termed the congress of "consumption." It promised an increase in the production of mass consumer goods, and more pay for certain categories of working people. The Soviet revisionists were compelled to open the purse a little to prevent the rebellion of the working class.

But the capitalist road of economic development led the Soviet Union and the other revisionist countries to ever more acute economic crises. The rate of increase of industrial production in the Soviet Union in the past year was thus 4-5 times lower than in the fifties. There are shortages of consumer goods, particularly foodstuffs, in the market. The Soviet press, including PRAVDA is compelled to admit that "Soviet consumers are confronted with empty shops."

The Khrushchevite reforms in agriculture led "Soviet agriculture to reap in the fields of America." Millions of metric tons of wheat are not produced, but imported from abroad. The shortage of basic food consumption products has led to the policy of belt-tightening, rationing, and rising prices. The rationing of goods is a fact not only in Poland, but also in the Soviet Union and other revisionist countries. The working people are in fact consuming less than the minimum essential to live.

But the "consumer society" showed its falsity even more openly in Yugoslavia, which tried to build this society with the assistance of foreign capital. With the billions of dollars that he borrowed from the United States and other capitalist countries, Tito sought to create the illusion of abundance. But "the outside veneer, the clamorous advertising of a well-being like nowhere else (!), of a Yugoslavia of freedom and abundance (!), have made room for a far-reaching crisis, rising poverty and unemployment, galloping inflation, growing shortages of even the most basic commodities" (Enver Hoxha, "The Titoites," p 581).

The very fact that Yugoslavia's per capita indebtedness is higher than the per capita national revenues created with the country shows its disastrous state. As the Titoite revisionists themselves admit, Yugoslavia holds one of the first places in the world in consuming more than its national product and income. In other words, it is consuming more than its economic strength permits. The artificial increase in consumption through big loans incurred from foreign capital led to a paralysis of the economy. Things have gone to the point where Yugoslavia is on the verge of a moratorium, that is, on the verge of auctioning its national interests to its creditors.

The "self-management" system has failed. In conditions where branches of the Yugoslav economy are functioning with only 16 percent of their own monetary assets, the reproduction of the Yugoslav economy depends to a large extent on the situation in foreign markets and on "aid" from both Western and Eastern capitals. The empty boasting about raising living standards with borrowed money hold water no longer. Unemployment in Yugoslavia, at about 14 percent of all able-bodied people, is among the highest in Europe. Inflation is rising rapidly, and the price of consumer goods is presently 3-4 times higher than 2 years ago. Consumer credit, according to the example of the "consumer society," has put the working people into debt up to their necks, to the point that their children inherit these debts.

The severe economic crises have buried the model of the capitalist "consumer" society. The "consumer society" cannot extinguish the proletariat's class struggle. On the contrary, the exacerbation of contradictions and the rising political and class consciousness of the proletariat, as Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out at the Eighth AWP Congress, have made the proletariat conscious that "salvation from oppression and exploitation can only come through the class struggle, through the revolution." (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Eighth AWP Congress," p 165).

ALIA GREETS ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID ON REELECTION

AU162048 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following greetings telegram to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria:

On the occasion of your reelection to the high post of president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, it is my pleasure to send you warm greetings and best wishes. I wish you successes in the performance of your duty for the happiness and prosperity of the fraternal Algerian people. I take advantage of the occasion to express the conviction that the friendly relations between our two countries and peoples will continue to develop to our mutual benefit and in the interest of the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

ANDROPOV PRAISED; U.S. SAID TO CAUSE TENSION

AU251256 Sofia BTA in English 1204 GMT 25 Jan 84

["Document of Historic Importance" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 25 (BTA Commentator H. Radev) -- Revealing serious concern for the fate of mankind and its future, the answers Mr Yuriy Andropov has given to questions put to him by the PRAVDA daily, analytically and well-argumentedly point to the causes which underline the current exceptionally dangerous international tension. Correctly and precisely the ruts are outlined along which the road of the crisis lies, the road towards establishing a situation of peace and security between peoples.

With utter clarity the interview points also to who is to blame for the deepening confrontation between the East and the West and for the lack of prospects in the policy of the United States and its antihumane essence. Exposed are also the attempts at consciously and deliberately deceiving the public opinion as to their own intentions of continuing the arms race against the will of peoples all over the world. There is not and there could be no doubt as to the fact that neither Europe nor America have any greater security now, after the deployment of the American nuclear missiles has begun. Just the contrary, the situation only worsened and the threat of a nuclear cataclysm increased.

The Soviet leader confirmed once again that controversies can and must be defused through constructive dialogues and mutually advantageous negotiations. This is the invariable Soviet position, long ago and well known by the whole world. Chances for a Soviet-American dialogue still exist realistically, in spite of the fact that the United States have deliberately thwarted the Geneva talks. But such a dialogue is possible only if it is aimed at the achievement of practical accords on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons upon the principles of equality and equal security. The main condition for this will be the return to the situation from before the initiation of the deployment of the Pershing II and the winged missiles in Western Europe. And quite firmly Mr Yuriy Andropov has warned - any attempts at conducting diplomacy "from the positions of strength" with the Soviet Union are deprived of any prospects and lead solely into impasse.

STANISHEV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

AU242101 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev has received Luu Quang, director of the Foreign Relations Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], who is visiting Bulgaria.

Information on the activity of the two parties in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the 5th CPV Congress was exchanged and certain issues of the international situation and of the international communist and workers movement were discussed. The importance of further development of cooperation and exchange of experience between the two fraternal parties and countries in building socialism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and international socialism was also emphasized.

The talks were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere and in full unanimity of views.

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS MEET IN CONSTRUCTION DISTRICT

AU251033 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] On 25 January in Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall, the 29th accountability-election conference of Sofia's Dimitrov District BCP Organization opened. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov; and Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, are taking part in the conference.

Aleksandur Emilov, first secretary of the BCP Dimitrov District Committee, read the accountability report. An analysis of the organization's activity during the last 3 years was made. An objective and precise evaluation of achievements was made. New ideas for future activity were proposed in order to elevate it to the level of the requirements of the 12th BCP Congress.

Today the Dimitrov District has a substantial share in Sofia's economic growth and apartment construction. The increase of labor effectiveness proves the intensive development of the district's material production. Primary attention during the recent period was focused on implementing the construction plan. The first stage of the construction in Zone 2-5-1 was completed. Almost 1,600 apartments were constructed in this zone. The report and participants' statements expressed the necessity of intensifying the struggle for better quality as the main trend of the district party organization's activity. The accountability-election conference of Sofia's Dimitrov District party organization continues.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE BREAKDOWN -- Sofia, 17 Jan (BTA report) -- Some 80 percent of Bulgaria's foreign trade is being carried out with the CEMA member-countries. Trade is most dynamic in exporting machines and equipment. It is planned that the deliveries of such products be increased 57.3 percent in 1985 as compared with 1980. Bulgaria's largest foreign trade partner continues to be the Soviet Union. Bulgaria occupies the third or fourth place among the USSR's foreign partners. It is planned that the mutual deliveries during the current 5-year plan be more than R40 billion. Bulgaria's trade with the GDR, which is our country's second largest foreign trade partner, also is expanding. The relative share of machines and equipment is more than 60 percent of the total exports. Our foreign trade relations with the other CEMA member-countries -- Poland, the CSSR, Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam -- are also expanding. The most substantial increase, about 130 percent, will be marked in trade with Romania during the current 5-year plan. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

CUSTOMS TALKS WITH TURKEY -- Ankara, Jan 18 (BTA corr) -- The official talks between representatives of the customs offices of Turkey and Bulgaria, which began on Monday, ended in the Turkish capital. The delegations which are headed by Mr Dogan An, assistant adviser with the Turkish Ministry of Finance and Customs, and Mr Nikolay Nikolov, director general of the Bulgarian Customs, discussed the fulfillment of the agreement on cooperation in averting the smuggling of goods and materials. Some new forms and terms of cooperation were fixed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1431 GMT 18 Jan 84 AU]

REAGAN ADDRESS CALLED 'WARNING' FOR THE WORLD

LD261022 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 26 Jan 84

[U.S. correspondent Michal Stasz commentary]

[Text] Reagan's third report on the state of the American union is the most optimistic. The U.S. President tried to create the impression that under his presidency improvement has been made in all areas of life in the United States. A few days ago he called this an American miracle, and this morning he said that the United States is again in the lead. Americans and the world are understandably most interested in what concerns everybody: That is how Reagan views the development of international relations in the future. It must be said that his picture of the future is not encouraging in the slightest.

Reagan did say that he will create a more stable base for peaceful relations with the USSR, but many observers voice their doubts about this, because in just 3 years he has been able to destroy in their bilateral relations everything positive that had been built up over many years. The declaration about strengthening relations with the allies also looks empty if we remember the de facto economic war that Reagan declared on them. The man who with his armament has destroyed practically all international disarmament negotiations, made the false promise in today's State of the Union address that he will achieve a real reduction in nuclear armaments. This is said by someone who is sending new and more dangerous nuclear weapons to Europe, against the European people's wishes, and who terrified his cocitizens with his order to start the production of intercontinental MX missiles.

The state of the union address is therefore a warning for the nations of the whole world, from the Near East through Central America to southern Africa, because this man from the White House wants to direct the peace-creating effort of his war machinery to all these areas. At least that was what he was promising this morning.

STROUGAL RECEIVES CANADA'S TRUDEAU FOR TALKS

LD251815 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] The Canadian prime minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, arrived for a visit in Czechoslovakia today.

In the afternoon, talks opened in Hrzan Palace in Prague between Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and the Canadian prime minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

In the course of the meeting, the Czechoslovak premier emphasized the main principles of Czechoslovak foreign policy, which are based on our people's endeavor to live in peace and promote all steps leading to it. In this context, he emphasized that the latest measures for raising the defense-capability of Czechoslovakia were forced by the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe and by the military balance being upset in favor of the North Atlantic Pact member-states. He recalled that Czechoslovakia welcomed the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, held in Stockholm, and pointed to the peace proposals of the Soviet Union which, if accepted, would mean a significant step toward improving the current international situation -- this being the wish of all mankind. He welcomed the visit of the Canadian prime minister to Czechoslovakia and described it as a contribution to the effort for detente, deepening peaceful cooperation, and strengthening friendly, all-round relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau acquainted Lubomir Strougal with his views and peace initiative aimed at contributing to detente and disarmament. He stressed the importance of a permanent dialogue between East and West for confidence-building and security and for developing all-round cooperation between states with different social systems. He noted that recently there have been certain signs of the dangerous development being halted, and that it is in the interest of all realistically thinking politicians to seek ways of stabilizing and supporting this tendency in order to free the world from the danger of a nuclear conflict.

Finally, the two statesmen also discussed measures to intensify mutual economic and cultural relations.

After the talks, Lubomir Strougal and Pierre Elliott Trudeau met Czechoslovak and Canadian journalists and informed them of the progress of the talks. They were in complete agreement in praising the fact that an open exchange of views on the main problems of the current international situation had taken place and emphasized the importance of dialogue between East and West. They stated that at the moment there is no more important task for all statesmen than to make every effort toward detente, confidence-building, and mutual understanding as the basis for peaceful development and cooperation on global scale.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS IN SOCIALISM DISCUSSED

AU251441 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Ladislav Hrzal and Oldrich Sevcik of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism: "Harmony and Conflicts of Interest; Topical Issues of the Development of the Socialist Society"; passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Text] THE LIQUIDATION OF ANTAGONISTIC CLASS CONFLICTS IS LINKED TO THE CREATION OF THE BASIC INTEREST-CREATING FACTOR IN THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY -- THE CREATION OF SOCIAL OWNERSHIP. THE EMPHASIS ON THE EXISTENCE OF THIS BASIC INTEREST-CRATING FACTOR DOES NOT MEAN THAT WE MUST RELY ON ITS AUTOMATIC OPERATION; ON THE CONTRARY, IT WILL BE NO EXAGGERATION TO REGARD THE HARMONIZING OF THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE SOCIETY WITH THE ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF ENTERPRISES AND INDIVIDUALS AS THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SOCIETY, A TASK PERMEATING ALL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DECISIONS. IN THIS CONTEXT YU. ANDROPOV STRESSED THAT ONE MUST NOT DISREGARD NONANTAGONISTIC CONFLICTS AND THAT ONE MUST NOT IGNORE THEM IN POLITICS...

Life teaches us that such indifference may result in the emergence of serious collisions, due even to those conflicts whose substance is not antagonistic at all. The second, even more important aspect of the matter is that the conflicts of socialism must be correclty utilized as the sources and stimulants of the gradual development of socialism. The demand for PERFECTING PRODUCTION RELATIONS is not a marginal demand, so to speak -- it is the expression of the vital interests of the socialist society; it is the interest of the owners of the means of production in the economic effect of the utilization of these relations: "THE MORE QUICKLY WE SUCCED IN IMPLEMENTING SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN LIFE, THE BETTER FOR OUR COUNTRY AND FOR OUR PEOPLE," Comrade Gustav Husak stressed in his concluding statement at the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum.

The fact that a certain reliance was placed, both in theory and in practice, on the "automatic," natural operation of production forces is also manifested by the present emphasis on the needs of the development of production relations. As a rule, production relations were primarily seen as "shaping relations" ["formacni vztahy"]; that is, the attitude toward production relations was mostly understood as concerning the nature of the ownership of the means of production.

However, as was also stressed by Marx in his "Das Kapital," the labor force does not represent merely the ability to perform work; it also is always linked with the conditions in which it can be used as a labor force, and also with the prerequisites "inside" a person. And it is these very prerequisites on which attention is being focused, according to the implementation of intensification. Production forces also have a certain production-relationship character; we can hardly classify something as merely a production force, or merely a production relationship. As a union of producers in certain production relationships and interests, a plant is simultaneously an enhancement of production forces.

The thing that is lagging today is the specific organization of relationships in which the socialist society makes use of production forces, regardless of whether we are concerned with relationships between industry and agriculture, between production and services, or something else. The essential problem, from the viewpoint of Marxist philosophy, does not lie in the direct mastering of the means of production; it lies in the mastering of interhuman relations so as to be able to make full use of them, for instance in processes summarily called "the scientific-technical revolution." The significance of the subjective factor is growing in this sense, too. At last year's June plenum, Yu. Andropov stressed: "OUR TASK IS TO WORK OUT A SYSTEM OR ORGANIZATIONAL, ECONOMIC, AND MORAL MEASURES THAT WOULD SPUR INTEREST IN THE REVIVAL OF TECHNOLOGY FOR BOTH THE LEADING STAFF AND THE WORKERS, AND NATURALLY ALSO THE SCIENTISTS AND DESIGNERS -- A SYSTEM WHICH WOULD MAKE THE OLD FORMS OF WORK DISADVANTAGEOUS."

Even under the conditions of building the advanced socialist society, the unity of interests ALWAYS exists AS A POSSIBILITY that must be realized, and that is achieved more or less according to the coordination and harmonizing of interests, as the result of the leadership and management of society.

What do we understand by the term "unity of economic interests" from the viewpoint of the economic mechanism in a socialist society? In resolving this question, even authors who vehemently stress the conflicts as the moving force of development tend, surprisingly, very easily and rapidly to slither to some kind of "spring-loaded [predpjata] harmony of interests." As a rule, a mere reference to the socialization of the means of production is sufficient for this. Both the conflicts themselves and the nature of the conflicts of interests are not sufficiently analyzed. The inspearable condition of a correct understanding of the nature of the unity of interests lies in the demand:

FIRST, that we always respect the conflicting nature of the interests, or else of every specific economic form of interests, and also of the conflicting differences between interests. The unity of interests must be approached not as something confronting us as a predetermined harmony; it must be approached as a concrete result that depends on the quality of leadership and management;

SECOND, the conformity of interests presumes that every adopted measure respects all forms of interests. For instance, individual forms of economic interest neither exist, so to speak, side by side; nor operate as extra-level societal interests, as interests on the level of an individual, and so forth. [as published] The individual, collective (or else enterprise), and societal interests recognize each other's existence, they make their existence mutually interdependent, and they mutually shift from one economic form of interest to another. That is also why the unity of interests is a multilateral phenomenon, and in no way an unequivocal reality without problems or conflicts.

From such an understanding of the unity of interests under the conditions of the socialist society it follows, as is stressed by V.V. Radayev, a contemporary economist, that THE EXACERBATION OF ANY INTERESTS DOES NOT REMAIN SOLELY WITHIN ITS OWN FRAMEWORK, BUT CONCERNS AND PENETRATES THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF INTERESTS. THESE "SYSTEMIC" QUALITIES OF INTERESTS MERELY DEPICT, IN THE END, THE WAY THE EXISTING RELATIONSHIPS OF THE SYSTEM ARE REALIZED.

In resolving the relationships of the interests of an individual and society, of the enterprise and the entire society, it is not sufficient to demand that an individual or enterprise grasp that the societal interests are actually his, or its, own interests; every management body must express, and count on, the wealth of the specific interests of those whom it manages and leads. This means that it must not handle its interests bureaucratically. "WHAT USE IS THE ACTIVITY OF A TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION THAT LACKS THE COURAGE TO RAISE ITS VOICE IN DEFENSE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S INTERESTS OR TO RAISE ITS VOICE AGAINST VARIOUS ABUSES IN PRODUCTION?" Yu. Andropov stated, among other things, at the June session of the CPSU's Central Committee; and he formulated the principle: "IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT DEEDS NEVER DIVERGE FROM WORDS AND THAT THE ESSENCE OF THE MATTER NEVER BE REPLACED BY FORM. THIS, IF YOU LIKE, IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT UNTAPPED POTENTIALS IN PERFECTING OUR SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY IN ALL LEVELS OF THE LIFE OF THE STATE AND SOCIETY."

Even the most perfect economic mechanism not only will not eliminate conflicts, it also will not create a conflict-free unity of economic interests. One can demand that it direct the conflicts toward a solution in one direction, in one perspective, and thus create immensely better objective conditions for a more effective socio-economic management of the economy, headed by the decisive factor of the entire society -- the Communist Party as the vanguard of the workers class. This reflects the growing role of the subjective factor -- in the given context, we mean by this the national economy policy.

Even the best-elaborated economic system will neither replace nor substitute for responsible, enterprising, and courageous management. The question "what kind of man do we need for intensification" will not be answered by a reference to qualifications, to an education which corresponds to the contemporary tasks, to a willingness to take risks, and so forth. Much depends on the "interests climate." Let us recall here the facts that are generally known. Creative activity and the improvers' movement mean nothing, or almost nothing, if they cannot be sufficiently based on the objective economic interest and on the support of the leading staff, or are not led into an innovation process. On the contrary, they endanger the very interest in work, and they frustrate initiative. What is literally a battle for pushing through a number of inventions and improvements, and also the party measures in support of initiative and of its utilization in economy, are all sufficiently telling examples of this. At the same time we all know the meaning of the leading staff's initiative, the significance of the working people's initiative. The main thing is to create a working climate on a small scale and an exacting economic environment, which would enable economic incentives to play their role of encouragement to activity. An "exacting economic small-scale working climate" is always the result of management, leadership, and organization. In his discussion statement at the Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, Comrade A. Kapek formulated in this context a weighty thought: "IT IS BECOMING APPARENT THAT IN ALL PLACES WHERE WE STREAMLINE THE OPERATION OF ECONOMIC INCENTIVES WITH THE POLITICAL NEEDS, WITH THE MORAL FACTORS OF RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY, AND ALSO WITH PRIDE IN THE WORK PRODUCED, AND WITH THE INEVITABLE ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS AND THE ENSURANCE OF CADRES, WE WILL BE SUCCESSFUL IN OUR WORK."

The qualitatively new task -- achieving an intensive type of growth -- requires seeing not only the shortcomings of practice, but also the shortcomings of applied theory, approaching the ascertainment of the state and dynamism already with a certain theoretical concept, verifying it, and from there getting at the causes -- otherwise we would find only banal ascertainments instead of causes. IT IS IMPORTANT NOT ONLY TO SEE SHORTCOMINGS, BUT ALSO ALWAYS TO ELIMINATE CAUSES THAT PRODUCE THEM, TO ADOPT DECISIONS THAT WILL EXCLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF THE REPETITION OF THE ASCERTAINED SHORTCOMINGS. The ad hoc intersectoral commissions convened for resolving conflicts of interest that became elevated to collisions often note not only the existence of those or other conflicting interests, but also the possibility of taking them into consideration beforehand, so that the only question that remains is why this is actually not happening to a rufficient extent. What is always essentially involved is only the question of what interests in the economic system are being given preference. Here we restrict ourselves to noting that the plan in our country until now has been in the real "power field" of interests and needs, often becoming only that which the lower organ (including the economic production unit) -- including concealing reserves and so forth -- is capable of "asserting." This manner of bringing the national economic plan to the level of khozraschet units does not favor the subsequent resolution of conflicts of interest; it only limits, but does not exclude, societal non-rational, noneconomic conduct. In an article published in HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, Jan Fojtik wrote: "WE CANNOT CLAIM THAT THE KEY PRINCIPLE OF SOCIALISM IS REMUNERATION ACCORDING TO WORK, AND AT THE SAME TIME DEPRECATE QUALITY AND HONEST WORK BY PAYING PEOPLE FOR SLOVENLY WORK AND PAYING BONUSES FOR UNJUSTIFIED AND FEIGNED PERFORMANCE. WE CANNOT SPEAK ABOUT THE PLAN'S HIGH AUTHORITY AND THEN ADJUST IT TO THE DEMANDS OF SECTORS, IGNORE SOCIETAL INTERESTS AND NEEDS, AND CIRCUMVENT ITS MANDATORY INDEXES. WE CANNOT PREACH QUALITY AND AT THE SAME TIME CONTINUE CREATING PRESSURE TO INCREASE THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION REGARDLESS OF QUALITY, WASTE RAW MATERIALS, AND USE MANPOWER FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS THAT INCREASE USELESS AND UNSALEABLE INVENTORIES."

The general agreement that one has to "harmonize" individual, collective, and societal interests must not obscure the fact that the interpretation of this question in theory and, naturally also in reality -- and this is more important -- is very different at times. In the management practice, we come across attempts to dilute the enterprise's interest in a higher interest, and thus put an end to a negative phenomenon as well as to the conflict between an enterprise and its superior managing agency. Often, the consequence is a temporary suppression of conflicts or their transfer to another, at the moment not closely followed sphere.

Such an approach, if elevated to everyday practice, creates and maintains the negative consequences of conflicting interests: First, because the results of such an approach are temporary, they must be resolved on a case-by-case basis; this manifests the opportunist practice of managing sectors, relying on empiricism. Second, because such practice -- viewed from the positions of historical materialism -- rests on an extremely simplified conflict of interest. In essence -- for example, the enterprise's and the societal interest -- appear here as operative [pusobici] interests, and then it is up to the superior agency to ensure the assertion of the societal interest [as published]. What remains on the sideline is precisely the creation of conditions for asserting the "societal element" within the subordinate enterprise interest, the required future-oriented solution of the objective conflict between the enterprise interest and the societal interest. Third, because the identity, or the unity, of interests is not perceived as a comprehensive and multidimensional phenomenon, but figures only as a very prosaic standard situation, which can be achieved by limiting the effect of the "lower interest so as to make it fit a broader societal interest."

The aforementioned method of dealing with conflicting interests still appears to many managers to be the most effective and, as a rule, the easiest to implement. Let us say it right out: WHAT IS INVOLVED IS AN EMPIRICAL PRACTICE; NOT JUST PROFOUND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, BUT PRACTICE ITSELF SHOWS THAT SUCH SOLUTIONS ARE NO LONGER COMMENSURATE WITH THE ATTAINED ECONOMIC POTENTIALS OF SOCIALISM, THAT THEY DO NOT SOLVE THE CONFLICT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LONG-TERM GOALS OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY. The conflict is "resolved" only in the short run, in an organizational and technical way. That which we are currently calling for thus gets lost in the process -- the untapped potentials hidden in the initiative of the enterprise employees, the utilization and development of the societal momentum within the enterprise interest.

The orientation toward the needed lasting and fundamental turnabout, that is, the assertion of a predominantly intensive type of growth, is a complicated but realistic task. Theoretical musings about a more thorough application of khozraschet and indirect methods of economic management or, on the other hand, musings about the need for direct management are only two sides of one coin, of one problem and one's approach to it: A reality full of contradictions generates solutions that are full of contradictions. The solution of the problems faced by the national economy requires a course of action that, ultimately, promotes and strengthens societal interest. If the socialist society places the interests of the people, the interests of society, above all other interests, then it must, as A. Kapek stressed in his speech at the Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, exert "PRESSURE ON THE ECONOMIC SPHERE OF ENTERPRISES AND ON STATE ADMINISTRATION, AND NOT ONLY ALONG THE LINES OF THE FINANCIAL INTEREST OF THE SUBJECTS OF MANAGEMENT. PRESSURE MEANS MUCH MORE THAN FINANCIAL INTEREST."

Higher interest is fully legitimate, even in its command form, if the aim is to subdue egoism from below, that is, the proclamation of local interests as societal interests and the like. And it is equally legitimate and essential if the aim is to support and assert long-range interests.

Theory has every reason not to underestimate interests and conflicts of interest. It is necessary to overcome its lag behind the needs of practice. The study of ECONOMIC interests is not a concern of economic research alone but an important field of study also for philosophers, sociologists, and psychologists. Changes in targets prompted by the orientation towards intensification will be accompanied by important changes in needs, aspirations, and interests.

That is why it is essential to overcome the inadequate concretization [Konkretizace] and to contribute to a turnabout as discussed by Yu. Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee session last June, so that social sciences become "just as effective an aid of the party and all people in solving these tasks as the natural sciences."

BRIEFS

SVOBODA BACK FROM EGYPT -- Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, returned yesterday from an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. Within the framework of consultations between the two countries' ministries of foreign affairs, he conferred in Cairo with his counterpart, Deputy Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, among other things, about the possibilities of further developing Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations in various fields. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

CSSR-SOVIET JOURNALISTS MEET -- On Monday in Prague, Czechoslovak and Soviet journalists met at the round table of the press club and exhanged views on more effective cooperation. Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about the topical tasks of information media in the current complex international situation. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

AXEN RECEIVES ROMANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU251657 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the RCP Central Committee headed by Nicolae Mihai, which is in the GDR to conclude an agreement on the exchange of delegations and experiences between the SED and the RCP.

During the talk, Hermann Axen briefed the Romanian guests on the decisions of the seventh Central Committee meeting to implement the tested course of the 10th party congress in the 35th year of the GDR's foundation. He discussed the manifold efforts of the GDR to do everything, together with the states of the socialist community, to secure peace and avoid mankind's sliding into a nuclear war.

The meeting was attended by Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department, as well as Gheorghe Tache, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

AXEN RECEIVES MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD252218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1836 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jan (ADN) -- Topical international questions, the struggle for peace, arms control and disarmament, and the situation in Central America were at the center of an exchange of views to which Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, invited Ricardo Valero, Mexican under secretary for foreign affairs, today. Valero is a member of the ideology commission of the National Executive Committee of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).

Axen stressed that the priority aim of GDR foreign policy is to make an active contribution to ensure that a nuclear inferno is prevented and that peace is safeguarded. He spoke about the urgent proposals submitted by the GDR at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe and stressed the GDR's readiness to cooperate with all who have the safeguarding of peace at heart in a coalition of reason and good will.

Valero agreed that everything has to be done to avert a nuclear catastrophe and to solve all conflicts by peaceful means. He spoke about the threat to world peace from the situation in Central America and about the many efforts being made by Mexico and the other states of the Contadora Group to reach mutually acceptable solutions.

GDR, Mexico Sign Agreement

LD260400 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer and Mexican Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ricardo Valero signed a working plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1984-86 in Berlin today. It contains measures for further shaping relations in the spheres of science, education, culture, and the health service.

Bernhard Neugebauer and Ricardo Valero said they are convinced that it will be a further contribution to the all-round development of friendly relations between the two states and peoples.

REAGAN CLAIMS CREDIT FOR 'BETTER POSITION'

LD261005 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] The U.S. President made his State of the Union speech in the very early hours this morning our time. He stated that the United States is striving for peaceful relations with the Soviet Union. Our New York correspondent Elemer Csak reports:

[Csak] The United States is in the midst of a boom, Ronald Reagan confidently said in his traditional message to Congress. The State of the Union speech was again primarily concerned with domestic, and mostly economic problems. Compared to earlier statements along similar lines, the President this time drew the picture, as he put it, of a strengthened, self-confident and purposeful country to the legislators.

Talking about foreign policy issues, Reagan defined the aim as the realization of long-lasting and meaningful peace. He singled out the following tasks:

[Begin Reagan recording in English, followed by Hungarian report] A more stable basis for peaceful relations with the Soviet Union, strengthened relations with allies, an equal and realistic reduction of the level of nuclear armaments -- these, among others, are the foreign policy goals Reagan voiced. He also supported extending the presence of American Marines in Lebanon.

Apart from building meaningful peace, the U.S. President outlined three fundamental goals. He urged the preservation of economic growth, he suggested that a permanent space station be established within the next 10 years, and he called for social morality to be strengthened, which involves improving the abysmal state of education and discipline at school, taking a firm stand against violence and crime, and ensuring equal rights for women. A substantial part of his speech was devoted to overspending, and the President called for a reduction in the budget deficit and expenditures. But he did not mention the main cause of the deficit: the record-high level of military expenditures.

The State of the Union speech, which lasted 45 minutes, was intended to suggest unambiguously that the United States is in a better position than ever before and that this can be attributed primarily to the Reagan administration.

INDUSTRY MINISTER KAPOLYI IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

For Soviet reportage on the 18-19 January visit to the Soviet Union of a Hungarian delegation led by Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi including talks with Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, see the Eastern Europe section of the 25 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES OUTGOING NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR

LD251115 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 24 (MTI) -- Dr Sylvanus A.N. Eneduanya, outgoing ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Hungary, Tuesday paid a farewell visit on Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

PARTY RALLY HELD FOR CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

LD251118 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 24 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) organized a grand rally in Budapest with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, and several members of the government attending.

Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the National Council of the HPPF, welcomed the participants, and SZOT Secretary Jozesf Timmer gave a speech in which he commemorated the historic events of a quarter of a century ago of the victory of the Cuban revolution under the leadership of Fidel Castro, and the founding of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere, and discussed Cuba's achievements in social-economic development, in the raising of living standards and in international life.

"We highly appreciate the extraordinary achievements of Cuba's socialist people in the shadow of an imperialist superpower and in an atmosphere of constant threat", he stresses.

The SZOT secretary went on to point out that the Cuban trade unions have contributed a great deal to the transformation of the country's social structure. "The trade unions of our countries subscribe to identical views, and hold regular high level meetings. Advanced forms of cooperation and professional exchanges of views have produced close friendship between trade union members.

"Cuba is a totally committed member of socialist community", said Jozsef Timmer, and holds identical views with the fraternal socialist countries on principal issues of the international communist and workers movement and world politics. Its importance in the non-aligned Movement serves the cause of progress, the approach of peoples, strengthening of international security and the maintenance of peace. Cuba has shown an example not only to the Latin American peoples but to all peoples fighting for freedom and independence against colonialism.

Jose Antoni Tabares, Budapest ambassador of Cuba, emphasized that the Cuban revolution had started the construction of a new, just socialist society on the island. He stated that with an aggressive and dangerous policy the United States administration is attempting to turn back the course of history in Central America and the Caribbean. "We are opposing this policy with the unity and solidarity of progressive peoples", said the ambassador.

NEPSZABADSAG ON CIA 'DISINFORMATION' METHODS

AU251139 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 21 January carries a 2,4000-work Peter Vajda article, entitled "From the History of CIA Disinformation" and datelined "Washington, January 1984," on "misleading and influencing international public opinion," with "most up-to-date 'scientific' methods," by "interest groups and organizations that represent the most extremist forces of imperialism," in which a "leading role" is played by the CIA.

Vajda reviews at length a number of cases of CIA "disinformation," which he claims, have been exposed as fabrications, and the methods used. These include the exposure of the alleged memoirs of former Soviet officer and state official Oleg Penkovskiy as "nonexistent" by a Senate committee at the end of 1977.

Vajda describes the leaking of false information to the press, including the present "slanderous campaign to discredit the West European peace movements" by alleging that they are "directed by Soviet agents." He reports the testimony in Washington, "extorted by torture," of the Nicaraguan Orlando Jose Tardencillas, who was supposed to have verified the presence of Cubans in El Salvador. Vajda's last exposure is the "propaganda campaign" preceding and justifying the "invasion" of Grenada under the pretext that it was the "latest stage of Soviet-Cuban expansion." He refers to a film presenting victims of El Salvador death squads as people executed in Grenada, identical CIA-instigated editorials in East Caribbean newspapers attacking "People's Grenada" and the alleged construction of a "military airport" on Grenada.

Vajda calls the disinformation cases "only the tip of the iceberg."

LAZAR SPEAKS AT ENCS, DEFENDS PRICE INCREASES

LD252032 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A town-inauguration council session was held today in Encs. At the ceremonial council session, Gyorgy Lazar presented the town-declaration charter. Now, we quote from the premier's speech.

[Begin Lazar recording] In proportion with the strength of the country, the government also desires to devote greater attention to the development of villages and small towns, so that the living conditions of the people will depend less and less on whether they live in a large or small town, or in a village, and so that, if possible, they will feel good in every settlement.

An important task for the new town leadership is to forge, as soon as possible, a unified, unanimous town out of the four settlements that have been merged now. Now it is becoming even more significant that, when preparing plans, the settlements surrounding the town are taken into account, because the people living there can justly expect the nearness of the town to create better essential conditions for them too.

Since 1 January 1984, with the elimination of districts, our towns must play a new type of role. They must take part in the direction of villages. In your case, this is a fuller task entailing greater than average responsibility. The region of the town of Encs is one of the largest -- it embraces 22 villages, large village councils, 77 settlements, altogether some 50,000 inhabitants. You are proceeding correctly if you follow the expedient method of direction and cooperation so that the village councils, standing on their own legs, can be able to accomplish their tasks, working on their own initiative as much as possible.

Dear comrades, permit me, at the ceremonial council session, to speak, even if briefly, about the affairs of the larger community, the country. As regards 1984, the main requirement in this year too is that we should preserve our country's international solvency, because attaining every other goal also depends on this. However, for the preservation of solvency, for the protection of our achievements, and for the creation of the conditions of a later, more measured development, it is increasingly pressing that we should attain lasting improvement in the quality of the economy.

At the moment, we can scarcely count on a change of external circumstances that will be favorable for us. Therefore, the key to the improvement of our situation is primarily in our hands. More productive work is also a condition for us being able to keep the consumption of the population and its real income, in accordance with our plan, on the level of last year, and for us being able to improve living conditions to a modest extent.

The incentive for production, the maintenance of solvency, the moderation of budgetary burdens, ensuring a balanced goods supply in proportion with purchasing power, these are the reasons that made unavoidable the price measures whose implementation took place in recent days.

We know that raising prices burdens the family budgets, but we have, and do, trust that our population understands that if we had had the possibility, we (?would have sought) another solution.

We are aware that common thought has greater significance than previously, that we should form our plans and programs with the agreement of the citizens, that we should gain their support for the implementation. This, among other things, is why our resolved intention is to progress further on the path of the development of socialist democracy. As one of the important and palpable tokens of this, the National Assembly, making use of the experiences of the widespread social debate, created the new franchise law. In the near future we shall deal with how the role of the organs of people's representation, thus, of the council bodies, can be (?increased) in the preparation and making of decisions. We are continuing the work for the further development of the system of direction; we wish to increase the independence of enterprises, the right of collectives to have a say in the formation of plans and in the selection of leaders, in the rating of their work too. [end recording]

LAZAR ATTENDS WORKERS GUARD UNIT MEETING

Report on Guard Activities

LD201538 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] In Budapest Gyorgy Lazar visited the national commander of the Workers Guard this morning. The head of government listened to the report on the situation and activity of the Workers Guard given by National Commander Sandor Borbely. After this, Gyorgy Lazar visited the exhibition of military equipment of the Workers Guard. The premier also visited the school of Workers Guard commanders and observed lessons on shooting and communications. Gyorgy Lazar is to make a contribution this afternoon at the 13th district Gyorgy Kilian Workers Guard unit meeting.

Speech on Economic Policy

LD211040 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar spent today at the national command of the Workers Guard. The guest was received by Sandor Borbely, chief of the workers guard.

Sandor Borbely suggested a very military kind of salute to take away the protocol character of the visit, although since the establishment of the Workers Guard this was the first time a prime minister has visited the organization. Following this, the national commander, really disregarding the tenor of protocol, recalled that when he was sent to this post he was told "that here, too, production must be carried out well."

Borbely said in the Workers Guard it is considered important that the execution of the citizens' duties and the government's resolutions be dealt with at the mass calls of companies or platoons, because the announcement of a particular decision is not enough: It must be adequately explained as well.

In connection with this Gyorgy Lazar remarked: Today people primarily expect more consistent fulfillment of resolutions from their leaders. All in all, political conditions exist that can help us overcome the difficulties. In the international area we must use the tools of diplomacy to do everything possible to get the world out of the present atmosphere of great tension.

Speaking about our economic situation, the prime minister said that the heritage of last year is joyful and difficult at the same time: We have survived. The basic goal we set for 1983 was achieved. The bad aspect is the development of the present international situation and world economic relations, as well as the drought.

At the end of the exchange of views, which took place in good spirit, the prime minister was given a Workers Guard combat knife in a decorative box as a present. Following this, Gyorgy Lazar visited the School for Workers Guard Commanders and, in the afternoon, took part in the meeting of the Gyorgy Kilian Workers Guard unit in the 13th District of Budapest, which took place in the iron workers sporthall.

In his speech at the meeting the prime minister said that the judgement of the market must be respected more consistently in every field of economic management. He named maintaining solvency as the chief task. This is also the basic precondition for safeguarding of our achievements. We have to mobilize all forces to achieve this. This year it is only possible to keep the population's real income at last year's level. Larger consumption can be achieved only by reducing investments, but with respect to the latter the Hungarian economy has reached such an extreme position that it is impossible to take away from the money that has been put aside for this purpose. The direct task is to prevent consumption from increasing, but in the end the growth in results, and not the limiting of allocation, is the goal. The 1984 plan was prepared in this spirit. We build on the people knowing what happens and why, said Gyorgy Lazar at the meeting of the Workers Guard unit in the 13th District.

SZUROS ON INTERPRETATION OF INTERNATIONALISM

AU251353 Budapest TARSADALMI SZEMLE in Hungarian Issue No 1, Jan 84 pp 13-21

[Article "based on a lecture" by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros "at a 20-21 October 1983 national theoretical conference on tasks in teaching the history of the period following the liberation" "Dr. Matyas Szuros: The Reciprocal Effect of the National and International Interests in the Development of Socialism in Hungary"]

[Excerpt] Determining the common interest did not cause a particular problem when the Communist International operated as a international organizational-decisionmaking center in the communist movement. Essentially, it was done by a collective and plurality decision. In certain specific cases, this may have been harmful and in its entirety perhaps objectionable in principle.

Nonetheless, it was understandable and explicable in the phase of the international class struggle of that time that the common interest formulated in this way completely or decisively coincided with the interests of the Soviet Union which existed as a sole socialist country, in a hostile environment. This common interest was the survival and strengthening of the Soviet Union because not only was its existence and development in the interest of the Soviet country and its people, but it also constituted the cardinal guarantee for social progress, the future of socialism, and the function of all communist parties. In the decades following the termination of the Comintern and then the Cominform -- more precisely, between 1957 and 1969 -- the international interest was determined and the common strategy based on it was developed by world conferences of the communist and workers parties. In this period, too, the relationship to the Soviet Union constituted a marked element of proletarian internationalism that was an expression of a comity of interest.

Of course, regard for the historical significance of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the birth of the first socialist society, recognition and acknowledgement of the Soviet Union's international role, and the espousal of this role constitute a fundamental demand of proletarian internationalism even today. However, the very fact that socialism has become a world system and the progress of the world revolutionary process -- developing through the impact of the Soviet example, but no less on a national basis as well -- make it necessary for us to interpret this classical concept, that expresses the comity of interest of the international workers class as an interrelationship of interests more broadly, in its present rich form.

Today no organized forum exists that could formulate the communist parties' international interests and common strategy. Nor do conditions exist for the time being for convening a new world conference. As for the narrower area -- the common interests of the socialist countries -- they are formulated by suitable forums of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, that is, the organizations that serve as a framework for defense and foreign political and economic cooperation respectively. In developing this cooperation, the analyze the given international political and economic realities and correlate and coordinate the member countries' national interests. Thus, the international interest is today a special kind of common denominator of national interests which, in this way, necessarily encompass the fundamental interests of the socialist countries participating in cooperation. Consequently, joint action aimed at achieving the thus formulated common objectives is not inconsistent with fundamental national interests. On the contrary, it is an important demand of cooperation that it should at the same time foster national interests as well.

Of course, the present interpretation of the international interest and the method of formulating it changed the hierarchical order of national and international interests. In the era of a [decisionmaking] center and then the world conferences where decisions were made on the basis of the plurality principle, national interests -- along with an objective and perspective coincidence -- necessarily played a secondary role and generally had to be subordinated to interests and objectives that were seen as common ones. There is no question of this kind of unconditional subordination today. Reconciling national interests -- that is, creating a consonance of international and national interests -- is the demand of the relationship among socialist countries and communist parties. Of course, conditions of mutual dependence interlace the current international system.

Experience has shown that it is not an easy task to harmonize the very diverse national interests connected with often very different conditions. This problem can be especially seen today in the bilateral economic relations between the socialist countries and within the framework of CEMA, because the largely similar economic worries that occur in almost every member country have caused serious difficulties in the process of harmonizing interests recently. Despite all this, we are convinced that only this interpretation of the relationship between national and international interests furthers the attainment of the independent and sovereign socialist countries' common interests and the universal cause of socialism.

Nevertheless, the question may arise as to what happens, what should be done, and who should be the arbitrator if national and common, or international interests clash to the point that it seems impossible to harmonize them. Such situations also require trust, patience, and a large degree of circumspection from all sides to enable them, through a tenacious and consistent application of the fundamental principles of relations among the sovereign socialist countries and in the spirit of equality and voluntariness, to find a common denominator and a jointly acceptable accord because there is no arbitrator. Only practice and historical experience can be an "arbiter." Asserting common interests means that, while we represent our own interests, we do not infringe on the interests of another country or countries or that we seek means of attuning our interests through mutual compromises. National interests can be subordinated to common interests only in an extraordinary situation. Only cooperation based on a voluntarily assumed common action program can be truly successful. This is continuously feasible within the framework of the new type of relations among the socialist countries.

The relationship between the universal, common laws of socialism and national characteristics constitutes another complex sphere of questions of the dialectics of national and international interests that also affects relations between the socialist countries and communist parties.

The method and means of formulation is the first problem here as well. Previously, the classics formulated a few laws of socialism. On the basis of these and from the practical experiences of the socialist countries' fraternal parties, existing socialism, which has become a world system, has also deduced some universal laws. These formulated the common features of the initial phase of the building of socialism and were consistent with the realities at that time. Without casting doubt on the correctness of the appraisals at that time, one could ask whether, in view of the practical experiences of the period that has since elapsed, all of the laws rated as being common ones at that time have stood the test of time? Or could the common laws formulated at that time not be enriched on the basis of the present, more developed conditions of socialist construction?

In our experience, the interpretation of the relationship between common laws and national characteristics -- more precisely, its treatment in practice -- has changed considerably in the past decades. In our country, as in other socialist countries, the problems arising during constructive work -- occasionally creating a critical situation -- called attention to the need to take national characteristics very much into consideration. Compared with the initial period, development has made the practice of socialism considerably more varied and naturally the paths that lead toward a socialist society as well, which were formulated only as a program and set as a goal for a certain period.

The acknowledgment of the diversity of forms developing alongside the identity of fundamental features did not come about without disputes and tensions. Even today it still causes discord from time to time in relations among the socialist countries and communist parties. The issue is made particularly topical today by the fact that the difficulties connected with unfavorable external conditions, changes in internal conditions, the mistakes that have been made, and the existing shortcomings expressly force all socialist countries to mobilize all their material and intellectual reserves and -- what is essential for resolving the problems -- to answer the new questions that arise in a creative manner. Thus, the difficulties do not militate for uniform solutions, but much more for methods that make optimum allowances for the given conditions. We emphasize the fact that this increasing diversity does not contradict the requirements for unity interpreted in conformity with the present realities and collaboration. Nevertheless, problems and schematic or exaggerated approaches that disturb relations may occur in practice. Questioning the correctness of the disparate methods of others and publicly formulating reservations and suspicion of them -- mainly as a result of insufficient familiarity with the national characteristics of another country -- may thus cause tension. Of course, this is only further strengthened by an overestimation of specific solutions and their presentation as some signularly correct model. It is known that these problems do crop up also in relations between our country and some socialist countries and are recent ones, that they have intensified following almost all of our more significant new steps taken during the past more than a quarter of a century.

This diversity does not at all diminish but rather enhances the significance of exchanging experiences, the need to become thoroughly familiar with each other's solutions. It should be noted that the nature of exchanging experiences has changed a great deal in the past decades, that it has truly assumed the nature of exchanges. To be sure, by now all socialist countries possess knowledge and solutions that genuinely enrich our common socialist values, knowledge, and solutions others also can draw upon. One can and must learn also from the losses, mistakes, and failures of others. We must stress, however, that neglecting the experiences of any country, or conversely, mechanically adopting and copying them may cause serious harm. Even solutions that are successful elsewhere can only be made applicable by a careful adaptation to the local conditions.

Discussing these requirements, Yuriy Andropov stated in his speech at the 15 June, 1983 session of the CPSU Central Committee that cooperation among the socialist countries "will, of course, in the future develop of the characteristics of the situation and the specific interests of the individual countries being considered. In addition, the jointly determined common guideline will be an increasingly strong blend of the views and positions of the fraternal countries."

It is not only in various areas of socialist construction that the identity of content and diversity of form, the dialectics of the national and international, come to expression. They are manifest in socialist foreign policy as well.

The fundamental foreign political objectives of the socialist countries are common ones. Of these, preserving peace, restraining the arms race, and bringing into play the policy of peaceful coexistence necessarily occupy first place today. Attaining these objectives primarily requires joint conduct and joint acts. However, specific possibilities which are at the disposal of essentially all socialist countries individually cannot be relinquished, either.

Historical traditions of relations and certain current factors make it possible for relations between individual socialist and capitalist countries to develop even though a deterioration of East-West relations and a diminishment of contacts is the general trend. To simultaneously assert their national and common interests, all socialist countries must take advantage of such special possibilities. This takes place fundamentally in a coordinated manner and means an international attitude that is different with regard to specific steps and initiatives or, for that matter, style, but makes an impact in the same direction. Such a foreign policy does not in the least vary with requirements of the alliance system. If anything, it is at variance with the schematic interpretation of a coordinated foreign policy which has been left behind from a previous period of coordination.

Individual capitalist countries do not manifest a uniform interest in individual socialist countries and do not strive for uniformly intensive relations. There are several reasons for this. Certain historical antecedents and traditional ties may play a role in greater interest and the intention to build relations, but there may also be economic reasons. However, they do not conceal, and expressly stress that subjective considerations also play a role, primarily the fact that they regard the economic policy, domestic practice, or perhaps the foreign policy of one socialist country or another as more acceptable than those of other socialist countries, and, in this, they fundamentally consider distance from the so-called Soviet model and deviation from coordinated foreign policy as the criteria. And this is already a policy of division.

It is known that they regard our country's conditions as a relatively acceptable variant of socialism. The question is how we are to treat endeavors to build relations based on this. It is our belief that not even in this case can one mechanically apply the thesis, "if the class enemy praises us, then we obviously must have made a mistake somewhere." We cannot object to their acknowledging that, as a result of the policy consistently pursued by our party over more than a quarter of a century, our people are truly progressing without any superfluous sacrifices and we have been able to rely on a national consensus for a lengthy period of time in our activity toward the attainment of socialist objectives. However, we must make it clear to everyone that we have acted and are acting in everything that we have done and are doing out of a responsibility felt primarily for our people, as well as their friends, and, in general, in the eyes of the world, and not in order to earn the good will of anyone. Thus -- seen from the viewpoint of international relations -- the necessarily specific features of our path endeavoring to conform to our national endowments and the present world political and economic realities alike cannot be regarded as either a merit or a sin, but as a part of the realities.

Developing friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and strengthening solidarity with the developing countries are the fundamental endeavors of our foreign policy. And -- in conformity with the policy of peaceful coexistence -- we strive for correct and mutually advantageous relations with everyone, with partners belonging to any other social system who respect our social system and alliance commitments.

However, we resolutely disavow any endeavor aimed at undermining relations between our country and its allies and to weaken collaboration among the socialist countries.

In the present dangerous international situation and amid the unfavorable world economic conditions, it is extremely difficult to accomplish our national objectives -- doing so may be an unprecedentedly complex task. The reason for our looking to the future with reassurance, nonetheless, is that we know that we are on the right side and, together with our allies, simultaneously with the national interests of our people, we also serve the cause of socialism and universal human progress.

SANCTIONS EASING VIEWED AS 'PROPAGANDA GESTURE'

AU251146 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Jan 84 p 2

[Commentary signed "JK": "A Disappointing Gesture"]

[Text] The partial lifting of American restrictions of secondary importance against Poland is basically a propaganda gesture and does not herald any change in U.S. policy toward Poland. For all the most important anti-Polish decisions by Washington made in December 1981 and the ones that are the greatest burden remain in force. These are: the suspension of the MFN clause, the blocking of Poland's acceptance into the IMF and the World Bank, the ban on LOT, Polish airlines, scheduled flights to the United States, the suspension of credit guarantees, and many others that together have already caused the Polish economy huge losses estimated by experts at over $10 billion.

Even the partial and marginal lifting of sanctions contained in the U.S. President's 19 January decision and permitting several dozen charter flights by Polish aircraft to the United States and a return by Polish trawlermen to U.S. fishing waters has been burdened with extra conditions. This makes it questionable whether it is at all profitable for Poland to perform the above undertakings. The advantages of doing so are no longer as clear as they were before the restrictions were imposed, and to these undertakings are added extra costs involved with transferring our fishing fleet away from the South Atlantic.

So the U.S. Government's Thursday decision brings practically no new feature to the process of restoring normal and equal Polish-American relations free of any discrimination. So as to leave no doubts in anyone's mind, White House Press Spokesman Larry Speakes has admitted that the U.S. policy toward Poland and its main principles have not changed. What is more, we are observing increased aggressiveness toward Poland by the Polish-language radio stations financed by the U.S. Government.

By the way, the U.S. Government has yet again made its own assessment of events in Poland. This time the assessment may not encounter criticism in Poland. For Speakes said that there is a "general improvement." However, this does not alter the fact that it is not the U.S. Government's function to issue this kind of opinion, and it shows that the United States continues to usurp the right to assess the government activities of other countries against the norms of conduct generally accepted in the world.

All this means that our assessment of American policy toward Poland cannot change either. Our assessment was presented in detail in the PPR Government note to the U.S. Government on 3 November last year. The note said that "the real aim of U.S. Government policy is to enhance economic difficulties, sow social tension, and hinder efforts at establishing national accord and implementing sociopolitical and economic reforms."

The latest U.S. Government decision, which passes over in silence all those issues on which the normalization of Polish-American relations depends, cannot influence the above assessment. As the PPR Government press spokesman's statement has stressed, the question is to lift all restrictions; renounce other hostile and lawless measures in political, economic, and scientific relations; and for the U.S. Government to take essential steps at making good the damage suffered by Poland as a result of the hostile American policy.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN'S 17 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU251518 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Jan 84 pp 4-5

["Transcript" of press conference given by Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, to foreign journalists with the participation of representatives of the Planning Commission at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 17 January]

[Excerpts] Nikola Stanojevic, TANJUG: I would like to ask Minister Urban if he can comment on the latest statements and reports by the Episcopate on establishing the foundation to aid agriculture.

Jerzy Urban: Yes. In fact, the Episcopate Press Bureau has issued a communique on this subject. I assess the communique as follows: It does not explain anything important, but at least it does not interfere in the matter.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Could you tell us which figures in the Episcopate's communique you have reservations about and whether you have any further details on them?

Jerzy Urban: I commented on a communique on preparations to set up a foundation to aid agriculture issued by the Episcopate on 15 January, 1984, because that was the question.

Christopher Bobinski: And unless I am mistaken, there are three figures given in it.

Jerzy Urban: That is correct.

Christopher Bobinski: Therefore, I would like to ask which figures you have reservations about and whether you can provide any better ones.

Jerzy Urban: I have already said that it is somewhat worrying that we have no information on the figures. A sum of DM5 billion is mentioned and it is described as the required amount of aid; it is, therefore, an estimate of needs. The minister of agriculture would say that according to his estimates, Polish agriculture would be ready to accept $50 billion because that is how much money he thinks our agriculture needs in order to reach a world level. In any case, an estimate of needs is not connected with the funds the foundation has at its disposal. Of course, the agriculture minister had in mind wider programs and wider needs by Polish agriculture than the Episcopate Press Bureau had, speaking merely about the program of one foundation. The next figure quoted in the communique is: Experimental programs will be implemented to the value of DM20 million. I have said that undertakings should be considered depending on the amount of money involved in them.

Daniel Fisher, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES: A question for Minister Urban. Mr Bednarkiewicz's arrest has caused doubts as to the government's honest conduct in the Przemyk case. Could you explain Mr Bednarkiewicz's status and why he was arrested?

Jerzy Urban: First of all, I wish to get rid of the suggestion that the actions of the prosecutor's office may cast doubt on the honesty of any body of authority in Poland. The government has no authority whatsoever in the activities you ask about.

As far as attorney Bednarkiewicz's situation is concerned, he has been arrested. The main reason for it is not in connection with the Przemyk case. He has been arrested during investigations into help given by him to a deserter from a military unit. In addition, the prosecutor's office has voiced several other accusations against him: causing people to give false evidence in another criminal case conducted by the Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office, rendering assistance to a person in hiding who is on the wanted list, and inciting people to steal public property and reveal state and official secrets. The apartment of Bednarkiewicz has been searched and a range of objects of a propaganda nature, whose possession is illegal, seized. The prosecutor led the investigations and attorney Jacek Kondracki took part in them as a witness for Bednarkiewicz. The investigations are still at a preliminary stage and because of the need to keep the course of the investigations a secret in order to guarantee their smooth progress, I cannot give any further details right now. However, I wish to stress that the case involved here is serious. I can only add that Bednarkiewicz had the same possibility of taking advantage of the amnesty as everyone else, but he did not use it.

Guenter Schubert, ZDF: You have said that the main reason behind Bednarkiewicz's arrest or the primary accusation against him has nothing to do with the Przemyk case. Is anything connected with the Bednarkiewicz case connected in any way with Przemyk case?

Jerzy Urban: I cannot answer this question at the present time. I only know that the main accusation is not connected with the Przemyk case.

Guenter Schubert: I have before me a PAP communique on the arrest of Maciej B. and the first accusation is that he made people give false evidence. I understand that this is regarded as the most serious accusation and wish to know whether this is in any way connected with the case of Przemyk. Did Mr Bednarkiewicz entice militiamen to present contradicting evidence, in other words, to say that they had not beaten up Przemyk?

Jerzy Urban: I expanded on the press reports that were published immediately after the arrest of Mr Bednarkiewicz in order to satisfy Mr Fischer's curiosity since he asked about this, but I cannot say any more about the matter at the moment because the investigations are a secret, since they are just at an initial stage. I assure you that I will satisfy your curiosity when this is not contrary to the interests of the investigation that is in progress.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: I am sorry to have to pursue the matter further, but there have been reports, or even rumors, that during the search at the home of Mr Bednarkiewicz, the attorney, documents or even notes on not only Przemyk's case were taken from the apartment, but also notes on the breaking in or trespassing of the militia authorities into St Martin's Church. Could you confirm if this really was so?

Jerzy Urban: No, I cannot confirm this, and as for the case concerning the death of Przemyk, which you asked about, then I can only say that we have received new information on this case. It has been directed to the courts but it is likely that the investigation will have to be completed. I can also report that the voivodship court has acknowledged its authority to examine the case. The voivodship court's decision was necessary because the regional court normally has the authroity to examine such a case; however, because of the complexity of the case -- I am using a nonlegal term here -- the voivodship court deemed itself to be competent to examine the case in the first instance.

Daniel Fischer, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES: Two questions: First will Mr Bednarkiewicz remain under arrest during the investigations that are now in progress, and second, how will his detention and arrest influence the time it will take to implement the trial against the accused in the Przemyk case, that is, the ambulance staff and the two militiamen?

Jerzy Urban: The prosecutor issued a decision on the arrest of Mr Bednarkiewicz. I cannot say whether this decision will be subject to change or not, for it is legally valid, and I do not expect a postponement of the date in the case of the six people who will be questioned in connection with the death of Grzegorz Przemyk, but I cannot guarantee this as I have had no reports to suggest that this case will be postponed. However, I have had news that the investigation may still have to be completed. This has no connection with the arrest of Mr Bednarkiewicz.

Excuse me, I wanted to add something to my reply to the preceding question. A deputy has been appointed to all the cases that Mr Bednarkiewicz was in charge of.

Brian Brumley, AP: You mentioned that a deputy had been appointed to replace Mr Bednarkiewicz in the Przemyk case. Could you tell us who he is and if he has been given access to the documents that were requisitioned in Mr Bednarkiewicz's house, on this case of course?

Jerzy Urban: I know nothing about any documents, nor do I know who was appointed.

Joerg Bremer, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: Is it true that inquiries into the case of the death of Wlosik, the man who was killed during the Nowa Huta disturbances, have been discontinued, and is it also true that an inquiry has been instituted against his counsel, Rozmarynowicz?

Jerzy Urban: I do not know this name.

Kevin Ruane: Just to clarify the matter -- you say you do not know the name Rozmarynowicz, but is it true that the attorney dealing with this case has had an inquiry instituted against him?

Jerzy Urban: I have not heard of such a case, although knowing the interests of Western correspondents I try to follow all cases that have any connection with the kind of issues that have political overtones.

Michel Castex, AFP: You reminded us of the fact that a new attorney has been appointed in place of Mr Bednarkiewicz. Does this mean that Mr Bednarkiewicz is being removed from this case, or does it mean that the new counsel for the defense is, for example, a friend of Mr Bednarkiewicz, or one of his deputies?

Jerzy Urban: Of course he is a friend -- because he is a fellow attorney. I do not understand the question, that is, I do not know the name of this attorney, but what happens, is that when an attorney cannot, for some reason, perform his duties, then another attorney is instructed by persons who are authorized to instruct him. In the Polish legal system, no one can have an attorney imposed upon him. Attorneys may only be officially appointed but the person to whom they are appointed is not bound to accept their services. There is, simply, no institution in Poland, if that was the intention of the question, that forcibly appoints attorneys to people on trial.

Daniel Fischer: Could you tell us if Mrs Sadowska approved the choice of this new attorney?

Jerzy Urban: As I have already explained, no one can be given an attorney if he has not been approved by that person. Such a possibility does not exist at all.

BEDNARKIEWICZ AFFAIR CALLED 'DECISIVE TEST'

PM250945 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21/22 Jan 84 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "The Bednarkiewicz Affair: a Test for Jaruzelski?"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The arrest and detention since 11 January of Mr Maciej Bednarkiewicz are prompting increasingly strong feelings among the Polish population:

1 -- He is a man who is well known and well liked throughout the country, known for his integrity, his devotion, and his professional abilities.

2 -- Mr Bednarkiewicz is an extremely courageous lawyer, one of those who defend the representatives of the democratic opposition and the oppressed. At present he is acting for Mrs Sadowska, the mother of young Grzegorz Przemyk, who died in May 1983 as a result of blows received shortly after he was apprehended by the militia. He is also acting for the people molested during the commando raid on St Martin's Church on 3 May.

3 -- This lawyer is very close to the Church. Moreover he was arrested on 11 January, a few hours before the lawyers' New Year meeting with the primate -- a meeting during which Mr Bednarkiewicz was to deliver the welcoming speech on his colleagues' behalf.

What are the charges against Mr Bednarkiewicz? They are that he "incited people to give false evidence," "helped a person sought" by the militia (this is apparently somebody who left a militarized enterprise under martial law and is thus regarded as a deserter), "incited people to misappropriate public property," and finally "incited people to reveal state secrets."

In the short term, there is only one crucial observation to be made: In the affair of the odious murder of young Przemyk, with which six people, including two militiamen, have been charged, there has so far been only one arrest -- that of Grzegorz' mother's lawyer!

Polish opinion is demonstrating its feelings on all sides. The primate is intervening and petitions are being signed -- one of them, written by a group of former internees, has been sent to Mrs Buzanowska, Sejm deputy and chairman of the Higher Council of Lawyers. Moreover, she has apparently intervened.

In circles close to the Episcopate, the prevalent opinion seems to be that Mr Bednarkiewicz' arrest could be due to the action of a new-Stalinist group within the security services. If that hypothesis proves correct, there is reason to wonder whether the objectives sought are not the following:

1 -- Is the aim to delay the trial of Grzegorz Przemyk's murderers? The start of that trial is fixed for 3 February. It is thanks in particular to Mr Bednarkiewicz' untiring efforts and the evidence of witnesses that the six defendants include two militiamen.

Government Spokesman Urban stated that the lawyer's arrest "was not directly connected with the Przemyk case." However, the bill of indictment against the six mentions that an investigation (referred to by an offical number) is taking place at the same time, and it is the investigation against Mr Bednarkiewicz.

The appeal by the former internees states: "We have good reasons to suppose that Mr Bednarkiewicz has been arrested to prevent him from naming Grzegorz Przemyk's murderers." There is scarcely any doubt that some people cannot bear the idea of seeing two militiamen accused of bearing some responsibility for actions leading to death.

Intimidating Public Opinion

2 -- Is the aim to bring lawyers into line and to intimidate the public?

The action taken against Mr Bednarkiewicz is not the only one to have been taken against lawyers who have the courage to defend the representatives of the opposition. Mr Sila-Nowicki, a lawyer close to Solidarity, was forced to take early retirement. Mr Andrzejewski, who defended the Kwidzyn internees, was suspended for 1 year. Mr Wende, Father Popieluszko's lawyer, was detained for 40 hours last year.

What is the purpose of such action? The authors of the former internees' appeal think that "it marks the victory of a particularly dangerous idea -- that of placing the state above the law and above good and evil." And the document specifies that, according to the signatories, those measures are aimed at "intimidating lawyers and paralyzing their action."

Is the intention to intimidate opinion in general? It is worth nothing that all the documents relating to the Przemyk and St Martin affairs were confiscated during a search of Mr Bednarkiewicz' home. They undoubtedly contained confidential documents or statements made by clients to their lawyer.

3 -- Is the aim to try to prevent an improvement in relations between General Jaruzelski and the cardinal-primate?

Indeed, there is reason to wonder whether those behind the "Bednarkiewicz operation," knowing the lawyer's close relations with the Church (people also remember that John Paul II embraced Mrs Sadowska, Grzegorz' mother, during his visit to Warsaw), are not trying to jeopardize the rapprochement between the Episcopate and the government. Some people regard that rapprochement as negative on two counts. It favors the possibility of a future national reconciliation, strengthens the Jaruzelski team, and thus provides an obstacle to a neo-Stalinist policy.

4 -- Is it, therefore, also a blow against the interior minister, who is relatively moderate himself?

For the reasons just given this hypothesis cannot be ruled out completely. Despite considerable progress, General Kiszczak does not have full control over all the security forces. Now, there is little doubt that some of them are prepared to use any kind of provocation to increase tension in the country and, hence, to bring down the Jaruzelski team, which they regard as too reformist. In this respect, therefore, the Bednarkiewicz affair is a decisive test.

ZSL CONGRESS SCHEDULED FOR 26-29 MARCH

LD251909 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] The resolution convening the Ninth ZSL Congress from 26-29 March of this year in Warsaw has been adopted by the 15th ZSL Supreme Committee Plenum. It also approved the report of the Supreme Committee for the period between the eighth and ninth congresses and also adopted drafts of fundamental documents submitted to the congress for consideration: the ideological declaration, the program, and the statute.

Stressing the positive transformations in creating ideological thought and in the organizational activities of the party, Roman Malinowski emphasized that the party, drifting away from the narrowly understood socioproductive and mobilizational tasks, is, instead, to fulfill the role of a political party and to undertake and resolve the most important socioeconomic and political problems of the state and the nation.

Plans include inviting several dozen foreign delegations to the congress deliberations. The chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee said that it is proposed that immediately after the congress there should be an international meeting of peasant parties and organizations devoted to discussing problems of feeding states and nations and their peaceful cooperation.

During the course of the meeting, theoretical and organizational issues connected with preparations for the forthcoming congress were debated. The Supreme Committee resolution makes it incumbent on the party members and echelons to intensify political work in the period preceding the ninth congress.

JARUZELSKI, RAKOWSKI ATTEND THE ZSMP CONFERENCE

LD251931 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] The workers' aktiv of the Third National Conference of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] is holding debates in Warsaw. The young people cordially welcomed the representatives of the supreme party and state authorities, with Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who arrived there. The fundamental objective of the meeting of young workers, ZSMP members, as was stated in the introduction to the discussion by Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the ZSMP Main Board, is to define the directions and forms for increasing the activeness of the working youth in social and political life, especially in overcoming the effects of the economic crisis, which are also felt by young employees and their families. An important aspect of the discussion is the presentation of special examples of initiatives by cells of the union and by young workers and soldiers. The youth aktiv of the workers emphasizes the integral nature of issues of ideology, politics, and economics.

The discussion is not lacking in critical accents, especially those addressed to the administration at various levels. Much attention is being devoted to the need for activeness by the young workers in introducing the economic reform. In matters of housing construction it is being proposed that the government housing program be enriched by experience and conclusions from the activity of the youth cooperatives and associations of single-family housing construction.

The young workers participating in the conference used the half-hour interval in the debates for direct presentation of their personal problems and issues existing in their milieus to members of the party and state leadership. A particularly large group of young people surrounded Wojciech Jaruzelski, asking many questions and expressing their opinions on social, political, and economic problems.

Taking the floor during the conference, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Youth Affairs, stated that the ZSMP has emerged victoriously, though not without losses, from the great trial of the last 3 years. He stressed that in order for the dynamics of the union's activity to become more evident, the ability of the younger generation to liberate itself from the straitjacket of schematic thinking and its ability to boldly confront the problems brought by life is essential.

The dozens of questions formulated during the discussion and addressed to the central ministries and state institutions were answered in part by ministers: Wladyslaw Baka, the government plenipotentiary for matters of the economic reform; Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for labor, wages, and social affairs; and Stanislaw Kukuryka, minister for construction and building materials.

The heads of other ministries pledged themselves to answer all the questions and doubts expressed by the conference participants.

CZECHOWICZ TALKS WITH YOUNG ACTIVISTS IN GDANSK

AU242022 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 20-22 Jan 84 pp 1, 3

[Discussion between Tadeusz Czechowicz, PZPR Central Committee member and chairman of the PZPR Central Committee Youth Affairs Commission, and attendees of the PZPR Youth Aktivs Conference at Olivia Hall in Gdansk in 1983; moderated by Ryszard Naleszkiewicz: "Olivia and What Next?"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Naleszkiewicz: The party's policy on youth affairs is nothing new, there has always been one, especially in communist and workers parties that are geared to bringing up the next generations of young people and therefore gear their own revival through them. Every party of our kind makes efforts to bring up its young people in a way that will enable it to recruit its own new cadres from it, for example, from youth movements that are related to it. Our policy on youth is, therefore, a continuous process. Sometimes it is implemented better, and sometimes not so well -- but it always has existed. The discussion in Olivia Hall must be viewed, therefore, as a continuation of the Ninth PZPR Congress -- whose resolution ordered the convocation of a youth plenum, the ninth PZPR plenum -- and also, in a way, as a continuation of the seventh plenum on youth held in 1972. Today, therefore, we should try to reply to the following question: To what extent has the tasks that were mapped out at the ninth PZPR plenum and during the ensuing debate, been implemented? Are we going forward, and in what are we failing to progress, and what are the phenomena that are impeding us? Youth affairs and the attitude young people have toward social, professional, and political activeness are, especially today, one of the party's most important tasks. This is evidenced by the interview Comrade Jaruzelski gave, because he devoted a large part of it to the young and their attitudes, as did the last session of the Politburo.

Czechowicz: It will be best if the young people here give us their views on this subject, because if only we speak then people may have doubts as to what the intent of this discussion really is?

Marek Filipczak from the Obronce Pokoju plants in Lodz: I work in a big plant and because I am what is called active, I probably have a broader outlook on things, but the conclusions I have drawn are sorrowful ones. The youth organization at our plants works very poorly, if one could say it works at all. The Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] body at our plants consists of the department chairman -- which is where it begins and also ends -- while at the plant it begins and ends with the plant cell. I have worked at the Obronce plants for 7 years and have been a member of the ZSMP from the beginning. I have noted that despite the frequent changes that have been made regarding the function of the department chairman, the organization has failed to do anything to attract young people. Even at our departmental party accountability meeting the new PZPR secretary accused the leaders of the ZSMP of the fact that its young people have no program and nothing to do.

Today, the ZSMP cannot wait for young people to come and join the organization, or for them to want to familiarize themselves with the union's programs. We will achieve nothing without being on the offensive. I should not go to the organization as a petitioner -- the organization must come to me. However, I must admit that the young members of the party do try to be active. In our department the party secretary is a friend of mine, with whom I used to attend the same class at school. He is the same age (27 years old) and the function he performs, supervising a department that has 3,000 workers, is proof of the fact that young people are trusted.

Paul Klukiewicz from the Dzierzynski plants: The organization should come to the young people! You are right, but how are we supposed to do this? We have tried all sorts of things but all to no avail. Young people are so critically disposed towards us that our efforts are fruitless. We can organize cultural events, entertainment, and trips, but do not manage to win them over. I think this is because of the fact that our organization did not exist in schools for a long time. This held us back in cadre recruitment. There is also an inclination among young people to be consumer-minded. Everyone would like to take from the organization, but to give it something from themselves -- no. People are dispirited, bored, and have no trust in anyone.

Naleszkiewicz: But does the party not help you?

P. Klukiewicz: There have been attempts to cooperate and help, but these have been almost ineffective. It is rather that young people stop being interested in the ZSMP after they join the party, as if they had become "adults," and say "I have already done my bit in the ZSMP... I have no more time."

Naleszkiewicz: We have been talking solely about the youth movement, while the Olivia discussion was intended to open up a party outpost among the young people and not in the youth movement. What, therefore, can be done to make the influence of the party on young people stronger? Most young people go to discotheques where there are almost no party people, they buy and sell at all sorts of markets where there are also no party members, and they meet in small groups of friends where you are similarly absent...

Czechowicz: I have not spoken until now so as to let the young have their say. But I would like to deal with the last thing you just mentioned more broadly -- what is there today that we can give our young people? We cannot give them a great deal because of the state's limited economic possibilities. So why then is it so crucial for us to establish a dialogue with the youth? Because we believe that since we cannot fulfill all their expectations today, then our party duty is to create the kind of conditions that will get them more involved in the issues concerning the country's future development, issues that are based on sound and open social and political principles. We want today's youth to have a particularly big influence on the kind of systematic solutions that will create a Poland for them to live in, that they can govern. Young people must, therefore, not only be the advocates of change, but its joint creators. Aside from matters concerned with daily life -- ones that are only important for the present day -- young people must play a more lively role in things, such as the discussion on economic reform and the way that the economy is shaped, for it is, after all, the fruits of these changes that today's young people will be gathering themselves.

Young people must take part in providing the answers to the most important questions concerning the country's affairs, and there are many such questions. What can be done to make the incentive system for encouraging better work more effective, how can the promotion system be made more objective, and what can be done to make the work force participation system in plant management more complete?

These are the most important questions that concern us today and tomorrow. Young people must not allow themselves to be shunned in these basic constructive and programatic discussions. They must not allow themselves to be eliminated from talks on the future of our country or the future in which they will have to spend their adult lives.

We often speak of technological gaps. However, it must be clearly stated that we will not be able to fill up this gap for a long time yet by buying big, new manufacturing licenses. Therefore, the following question remains open: What can we ourselves afford to do to speed up our technological progress? We will have no results in this field without the support of young people.

General Jaruzelski said that we all want to live in a better Poland. While I was talking to my 23-year-old son we both agreed, he and I, that we both want to live in a better Poland, but the way to bring this about and the ways in which we look at many issues are often very different. However, if young people share this desire with us, then why do they not undertake an energetic fight against something like, for example, the social pathology that is eating away at us like a cancer and also concerns young people? Why do young people not even fight against the manifestations of nonchalance that sometimes plague the authorities? Especially since some of our young people work in the state and economic administration, at post offices, at public service counters, and in the health service? They sometimes even represent the authorities themselves to those who need their help. Why do they not combat shortcomings in these places? Let young people make an effort to do this and create a better standard, at least in their own circles.

The next problem is: the young people -- and the authorities. Let us open our eyes to the fact that no one in the world would voluntarily give his power and authority to anyone else: Power has to be won. In Poland we want power to be won with qualifications, aptitudes, and skills, so that people advance in a natural and understandable promotion system. There are many examples to prove that the part played by young people on the lower rungs of party management is not a small one and the higher they go the more difficult it becomes -- this is the correct way. If someone wants to be the first party secretary of the voivodship, then first of all he must stand the test as a good party secretary at his plant. A young person's quick and sometimes fortuitous promotion to a high position cannot always be the general solution, all the more so if they do not always want or are able to pull their contemporaries along with them. We must consider the party elections quite calmly, because genuinely democratic and popular people who have prestige are elected in them.

Yet another thought: Young people are very militant in their own circles and were so interested at the Olivia Hall! All they needed was the slogan: Give us power! However, the lower down we go on the ladder -- we see this at the meetings we attend -- the quieter these young people become, the more difficult it is to see them, and the more they try not to be noticed. The party's task is to find a way of working with young people in order to bring out this militancy in them -- a tendency to fight as well as the ability to defend their own point of view.

We are always citing resolutions, but, in and of themselves they bring us nothing, so let us not idolize their importance, for it is people who implement resolutions, goals, and tasks, and their effectiveness also depends on people. Why do young people not fight in the party and beyond it for their resolutions to be implemented, resolutions that have been made with their support on matters that are of great importance to themselves? The greatest difficulty facing our social activities and our management is that of translating the resolutions, laws, and the large and directional [kierownicze] decisions into decisions that can fit in with the work methods used at the rural parish, the plant, and the school. We have problems applying these decisions, as the economists say, and this concerns all spheres of social and economic affairs.

How can we win over young people? What should the youth organizations do? We too often want to create "young parties" out of youth organizations comprised of young adults. They take on the methods, style, and purpose of the activities of political parties, and I am decidedly opposed to this. We must apply the program of our activities with young people to their interests and needs to the best degree possible. We must not exert ourselves at once on big issues and activities. Of course, the organization must give us the opportunity to do our utmost in this, not only those who are interested in philosophy and world outlook problems -- for we have such people among us -- but also those who have other needs. I would not criticize either discotheques or any specific kinds of tourism, recreation, or sport that older people may not understand, for youth organizations must be very strong in all these fields. We must work with young people and not for them.

P. Klukiewicz: The following question was asked at Olivia Hall: Why can we not bring up our young people in such a way that will induce them to support us later in life? The Church can do this despite the fact it has no schools! The Church brings up its children so cleverly and starts so early that its social base of believers is a permanent one.

Leszek Miller, director of the PZPR Central Committee Youth Department: We have focused on the school, but it is not true -- in the light of research -- that it has a decisive influence on upbringing. The family has such an influence and the family alone: meaning that the situation among young people is a clear reflection of the situation that their educators and guardians are in, that is, the situation among the adult part of society and among parents.

Naleszkiewicz: It appears that we have somehow lost the chance of benefiting from the definite proposals for the youth movement that were expressed by General Jaruzelski in his speech at the ninth PZPR plenum, and in the resolution. I am talking about the right to make legislative initiatives, to take part in their implementation, their control, and so on. This has not been taken advantage of. We have the conditions to do so, but probably lack the courage to take advantage of them.

The time balance that young people now have at their disposal is more tense it was in the seventies. But it will be difficult to emerge from the crisis without the initiative of our youth -- this is also a truth of our time.

T. Czechowicz: This brings us to consider the relations between the party and the youth, which I will now expand on. A party whose activities are successful in the plant where it operates does not govern on its own and should not take all the power and the influence for itself. It must create a so-called social left wing at the plant. The party and the yough organization should join together with other organizations to reach certain goals -- together with the Polish Economic Society, with scientific and technological associations, with the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship, the National Defense League, and sports and tourism clubs -- then the effect would be obvious. Then we will be able to talk of a party organization that works well, if, that is, all the progressive social forces at its plant are working well and have aktivs. Young people must enter all the plant's structures and then they will have real influence.

Naleszkiewicz: This discussion cannot be summed up, all we can do is to stop it at this point and to encourage our readers to continue it.

PRESS REVIEW ON SELF-MANAGEMENT, TU 'CONFLICT'

LD251603 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 25 Jan -- Warsaw newspapers today pointed to a conflict over the range of powers that has flared up between the self-management and trade unions in some of Poland's industrial plants.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY complained that in some factories "relations between employee councils and trade unions are regrettably inconstructive," with both sides losing energy in haggling over what they are entitled to do.

"Even though the self-managements are chiefly concerned with economics, while the trade unions focus on living and social issues, the causes of conflict are there, because some matters cannot be simply treated in separate in a single work establishment," explained ZYCIE WARSZAWY, adding that that was especially true now, under the economic reform, when the production results had an impact on the employees' living.

The newspaper urged the parties involved to go back to a (?partnership model) which the respective Sejm acts envisage for them. It also referred to a platform of rules for such partnership recently worked out jointly by the Sejm Committee for Employees Self-Management and the Social Consultative Commission.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY charged that the causes of the conflict should be actually looked for not in the weakness of the laws, but the weaknesses of people, such as unbridled ambitions and inveterate resentments, that is "in unhealthy internal relations" within an enterprise.

"This is another proof that despite marked progress, the integration of (enterprise) personnel is not advancing fast after an upheaval of the past years."

But the daily also pointed to "many instances of close cooperation."

The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU underlined today that both the self-management and the trade unions are "links of democracy giving workers the possibility to speak their own voice on their own issues.

"If the trade unions and self-management activists want to preserve the authentic worker character of their organizations and satisfy the legitimate aspirations and demands made by crews who feel co-managers of their plants, they must work together.

"A misconceived 'competition' fails to add to prestige or recognition of either side, nor helps achieve the objectives written in their statutes. It is simply sapping to both."

OFFICIAL VIEWS WORK OF TRADE UNION COMMISSION

PM2516S3 Olsztyn GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA in Polish 4 Jan 84 p 3

[Interview with Prof Zbigniew Salwa, chairman of the Council of Ministers Social Consultative Commission for Trade Union Affairs, by KRAJOWA AGENCJA ROBOTNICZA correspondent Lucjan Pracki; date and place not given]

[Text] Pracki: It is more than a year now since the Social Consultative Commission began giving trade unions its assistance and advice. How would you assess the work it has done from the perspective of that year?

Salwa: It is my opinion that, acting in the capacity of a social institution, whose methods of operation are of a social nature, we have accomplished quite a lot in several areas of considerable significance to our trade unions. In the first place we gave appreciable legal assistance in interpreting the regulations contained in the Trade Union Act, the executory regulations appendant to the act, and also other legislative acts involving directives on union rights and competence, such as, for example, the Labor Code.

Our first step in that direction consisted in preparing and circulating a model statute for a union organization operating within an enterprise. This proved to be of considerable help to many organizations when drawing up their own statutes. The commission also prepared the principles for the management of union assets and the keeping of all essential records, as well as a model election procedure for electing the union executive. All that was of considerable help in setting up and launching the new organizations to operate in enterprises.

Next, the Social Consultative Commission's team of legal experts published, in the columns of RZECZPOSPOLITA, 22 legal commentaries of a more general nature that interpreted the regulations in force. They also answered several hundred queries -- submitted by the trade unions in writing, in telephone enquiries and in direct conversation -- concerning the rights and competence of the unions.

We also offer legal assistance to the emergent nationwide trade union organizations. We have issued an extensive commentary clearing up certain doubts raised in connection with the Council of State resolution on the rules and methods for setting up those organizations. We helped with the preparation of the documents necessary for the registration of the nationwide union organizations at the Warsaw Voivodship Tribunal.

Pracki: You have also introduced instruction courses for trade unionists....

Salwa: Yes. Those operate with two formats. We have instituted a course of action aimed at propagating among the nation aktiv the fundamental knowledge of the trade unions' rights and competence, tasks, and role. To this end we published, in a very large print run, fine brochures containing all the vital legislative acts and the commentaries by the Social Consultative Commission's team of legal experts, as well as certain selected rulings of the Supreme Court. Recently, as a result of our endeavors, an extensive trade union handbook has been prepared for publication. As with the previous publications, this will be issued by the Trade Unions Publishing Institute. Acting on our suggestion, the latter has already published several brochures in the series "Interpreting the Trade Union Act."

The other important sphere of our activity in that direction was the setting up of direct instruction courses for the chairmen and board members of those union organizations that expressed their interest in such courses. To start with, we ran those at Jachranka and Katowice, and since last September also at Chylice and Gdansk. In addition, voivodship information and consultancy groups in several voivodships organize short courses for union activists. These courses provide an opportunity for the activists -- many of whom have never held union posts before -- to get acquainted with the unions' range of competence, methods of union activity, principles of financial management, and so on.

A separate subject is that of signalling to the relevant authorities the difficulties and obstacles encountered by enterprise union organizations in carrying out their tasks, and obtaining assistance in removing these.

Pracki: What, in effect, did that first year of union activity bring for the unions?

Salwa: The year 1983 went down as the year of a steady increase of both **the** number of union organizations within enterprises and of their membership, although the rate of the process was different in individual sectors and regions. Its dynamic character is best illustrated by the following figures: On 15 January 1983 the number of registered enterprise organizations was 3942, with a membership of 975,000; on 1 June, the numbers were, respectively, 14,000 organizations and 2,618,000 members; by the end of November, we had 19,349 organizations and 3,704,000 members.

At the same time new initiatives began to emerge and gain ground concerning the setting up of nationwide union organizations, particularly in those employment sectors where unions were already functioning in a majority of enterprises. At present there are, at different organizational stages, 101 organizations designed to operate above the enterprise level. Of these, 70 have already obtained Council of State approval for commencing activity as soon as they are registered with a state tribunal, 56 have already registered, and 36 organizations have already had their nationwide conventions.

The nationwide union organizations differ in size. For example, the Federation of Agricultural Employees' Trade Unions total some 400,000 members: the Polish Teachers' Union 310,000; and the Federation of Trade Unions of Hard Coal Mines, the Mining Workers Enterprises, and the Pit Shaft Construction Enterprises has a membership of 190,000. In their turn, the federations of the steelworks employees' trade unions, the employees of the consumer goods industry, and the employees of the machine building and the electrical engineering industries (Megalowcy) have a membership of some 130,000 each. We also have medium-size federations comprised of an average of some 50,000 to 60,000 members, and quite small ones, with a membership of some 3,000 to 5,000 each.

Pracki: In the opinion of many unionists your commission rightly deserves to be called their closest helpmate. What is it concerning itself with at the moment?

Salwa: We are at present working on two problems of essential significance for the trade union movement. Acting on the initiative of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium and working jointly with the Sejm Commission for Worker Self-Management, we have started work on preparing a commentary on the principles of cooperation between the work forces' self-management organs and the trade unions operating in state enterprises. The aim of this commentary -- which is being prepared on the basis of a correct interpretation of the content of the current laws on the state enterprise work forces' self-management organs, the trade unions, and the Labor Code, combined with the experiences accumulated to date -- is to highlight the principles and the forms of cooperation between worker self-management organs and the trade unions that emerge from these legislative acts.

We organized a joint session on this subject with the Sejm commission, and the result was that the precepts and the content of the commentary were approved and a team of experts was appointed to prepare the final version of the commentary in a format ready for approval at the next joint session. I think this will take place during the first 10 days of January.

Pracki: What is the second problem you are working on?

Salwa: It is an address, which the commission is preparing for subsequent submission to the Council of State, on the legal position of small union organizations after 1 January 1984, together with a proposal for a solution of this problem. As we know, the problem is due to the fact that, according to Article 19, paragraph 4, point 2 of the Trade Union Act, after that date the membership of a trade union organization may not fall below 50, and if it stays below for 3 months the tribunal will be obliged to strike the union off the register, which will deprive it of its legal status and prevent it from carrying out its activity.

In view of the fact that there exist a certain number of trade union organizations with a membership of fewer than 50, and that there are enterprises which employ fewer than 50 persons, the above would mean a curtailment of the right to form trade unions for the employees of those enterprises.

We therefore wish to submit a proposal for a slight amendment of Article 53, paragraph 2, of the Trade Union Act, which would permit an extension of the current legal position until the act is more fully reviewed, and amended. Such a proposal may be submitted, after the act has been in force for 3 years and after consultation with the trade unions, by the Council of State. This would temporarily solve the problem of those small organizations by offering the employees of small enterprises the opportunity to form trade unions in accordance with Article 1 of the act which states that all employees are entitled to do so.

DEFENSE LEADERS OUTLINE ECONOMIZING MEASURES

AU251431 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20 Jan 84 p 3

[PAP article based on questions PAP put to "the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense"]

[Excerpts] The Polish Army is introducing modern equipment to the extent allowed by needs and economic possibilities. This is the result of the development of its own scientific and technical base and the result of allied cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. It is obvious that establishing a defense system in alliance with one's friends is more economical than establishing such a system on one's own. Output by our defense industry -- based on our own modern solutions and on production under license -- satisfies the needs of the PPR Armed Forces and permits exports to friendly countries. The income from these exports pays for imports of modern equipment and also brings the national economy tangible advantages.

Because of the constant improvement and complexity of arms and equipment, the cost of these is rising steadily. That is why the Ministry of National Defense attaches special importance to rationalizing the process of technically modernizing the Armed Forces. The process is spread over a period of time and performed as smoothly as possible.

During modernization, selected military units are supplied with new types of equipment, and old types of equipment are modified to improve their specifications and tactical value. As a result of this modification, many types of equipment have been improved in recent years and their specifications brought up to match those of the latest examples of military technology.

This is a complex process that seriously reduces the maintenance costs of military units and also increases their combat ability.

It ought to be stressed, that compared to the armies of Western countries, which are either entirely professional (for example in the United States and Great Britain) or to a large extent professional (for example the Bundeswehr), our Armed Forces are very sparing when it comes to the number of professional cadres, as a result of which the personnel costs of the Army are automatically lower.

An important place in economizing measures is occupied by efforts to rationalize the distribution of cadres in military administrative bodies at all organizational levels of the Armed Forces. This is done by constantly improving and checking the tasks carried out by the cadres, simplifying office and staff procedures, and constantly raising the qualifications of workers. This not only prevents the administrative apparatus from expanding numerically, but even permits a decrease in the dimensions of the appartus, despite new tasks that are always appearing.

Military training is also subject to constant rationalization. The period of time between maintenance checks of armaments and equipment has been extended. The costs of using military arms and equipment are being reduced by introducing simulators, using alternative equipment, and introducing innovative ideas. Transportation is being rationalized, permitting fuel savings and a reduction in wear and tear. Solutions are being introduced that improve the supply base for Army training. This permits considerable savings in the use of modern equipment with the simultaneous preservation of the required standard of instruction.

Those economic results of the rationalization and economy-inducing system that are calculable in zlotys amounted to about Z12 billion in 1982, leaving aside those to which no firm value can be attached.

Rationalizing activity in all spheres of military life and seeking new and better solutions to assure savings in strength, resources, and time are our Army's intellectual-economic weapon. Intelligent economizing as a form of management depends on the performance of specified tasks with a smaller outlay of strength and resources. For this serves to better implement the basic goal of increasing combat readiness and at the same time eases the burden of defense costs on society.

RESULTS OF MILITARY TASK GROUPS' DECEMBER CHECKS

LD261151 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 25 Jan -- According to the instructions by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the chairman of the National Defence Committee (KOK), the military task groups carried out their activity all over Poland last December 5 through 20.

Assessing the work performed by these groups, the vice-minister of national defence and chief inspector of territorial defence, General Tadeusz Tuczapski told PAP that "the primary aim of control was to check the operation of chosen institutions, enterprises and production plants in the field of supplies and services for the population, examine the quality of management, observance of work safety and hygiene and maintenance of order and discipline as well as to check care extended for securing appropriate living and working conditions of working crews in winter.

"In the course of control attention was also paid to the degree to which local administrative and economic links are prepared to follow recommendations provided for by the law on 'the general duty to defend Poland'. This task, referring to civil defence in particular, resulted from the awareness of an ever more deteriorating international situation."

General Tuczapski went on to say: "Over 700 military task groups controlled over 760 basic units of the state administration, including those in 237 towns, 377 town-communes and 146 communes.

"In all administrative and economic units under control military task groups aimed to immediately eliminate negative phenomena, and especially symptoms of waste, negligence and mismanagement and took up swift interventionist actions in appropriate superior bodies.

"The course and results of control confirmed that considerable improvement was achieved in many fields of the socio-economic life in different regions, especially in control and management mechanisms. Work organization and discipline also improved.

"In general, commissaries-KOK commissioners presented superior administrative and economic links with proposals to award about 840 persons and to apply appropriate disciplinary measures to 1,200 persons.

"Experience gathered by military task groups will be correlated with the practice of other central and local control and supervising links and used to further set the economy in order and develop constructive forms of social life," General Tuczapski said in conclusion.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ADDRESS VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES

AU251707 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 21/22 January on page 2 carries two reports presenting the speeches of Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary (1,600 words), and Jan Glowczyk, Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary (300 words), delivered at the PZPR accountability-election conferences in Wroclaw and Konin Voivodships respectively, on 20 January.

The report on T. Porebski's speech begins with a five-point definition of a "strong and energetic party." According to this definition, it is a party in which "all its members have a high level of political awareness," and "primary party bodies have a program for sociopolitical and materialistic changes". It is one that is "skilled in conducting a dialogue with society," is "highly skilled in organizing internal party life," and is one "whose members' personal example does much to influence people's professional and social attitudes." Porebski is also reported as saying that "there is a need to implement general sociopolitical education." This should cover professional training and economic, legislative, historical, and political education. Another urgent task he notes is to increase the cadre of party lecturers to combat "the indoctrination of our society, as well as our party members, which is being widely conducted by our political opponents both at home and abroad because this will make our influence on society weak and ineffective." Porebski, speaking in Wroclaw, a place he says is called "the town of the young," then calls for more youth involvement in party work. "Young people must be educated and taught by hard facts," he says. "We have finished courting our young people, we have stopped promoting fantasies, and we have finished making unrealistic promises, because the young are not an enclave and it is time for them to participate."

The report on Jan Glowczyk's speech notes that he congratulates the Konin party organization on having "gradually reestablished its ties with its working people and consolidated its ideological,political, and organizational unity in the fight against the political opponent and the counterrevolutionary threat." He is then reported to have spoken on certain issues concerning Church-state relations. He is reported as saying that, "the anticommunist crusade has been elevated to the level of the U.S. Administration's official policy on its relations with socialist countries." However, he concludes by saying this crusade "is destined to end in a fiasco similar to the one that put an end to the confrontational plans of the antisocialist opposition within Poland." According to the report, Glowczyk concluded with a summary of the economic and political situation in Poland.

SZALAJDA HEADS GROUP HOLDING TALKS IN MOSCOW

For Soviet reportage on the "working visit" to the USSR of a PPR Government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda from 17-21 January, including their talks with N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and visits to the Ukraine and Belorussia, see the Eastern Europe section of the 25 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

KARP REELECTED IN RZESZOW -- Franciszek Karp was reelected as first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Rzeszow. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 25 Jan 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU, BCP SECRETARY TSANOV DISCUSS RELATIONS

AU251917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/01/1984 -- On January 25, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, received Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), now on a visit to Romania.

The guest conveyed warm greetings to the RCP and Romanian state leader on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, as well as wishes of further success to the Romanian people in building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and addressed in his turn warm greetings to Todor Zhivkov, and to the friendly Bulgarian people wishes of further success in socialist construction.

During the interview, the fine relations of friendship and collaboration were highlighted, extant between the two parties, countries and peoples, which steadily develop in keeping with the understandings convenanted during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. Moreover, the wish was expressed to further expand the Romanian-Bulgarian bilateral collaboration through the capitalization to a large extent of the two countries' economic potential. Further opportunities were highlighted for cooperation in the domain of agriculture -- a basic sector of the two countries' economies -- the wish being also expressed to intensify Romanian-Bulgarian exchanges of experience and cooperation with a view to turning out ever larger farm productions.

The interview proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU, OFFICIALS MEET INDONESIAN MINISTER

Ceausescu Receives Official

AU251930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/01/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on January 25 Prof Dr Ali Wardhana, minister-coordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs and for supervision of development of Indonesia, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Indonesian Commission of Economic, Technical-Scientific Cooperation and Commercial Exchanges whose proceedings were held in Bucharest.

The interview was attended by Marin Enache, deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the joint commission.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Indonesia's President Suharto.

During the interview, the positive course was highlighted of the Romanian-Indonesian relations, the fact being assessed that the summit dialogue during the visit Romania's president paid to Indonesia in 1982 was a highly significant moment in the amplification of the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. It was considered that further opportunities existed for the steady expansion of collaboration and cooperation in the economic, commercial, industrial and other domains, which meets the interests of the two countries and peoples. The role was highlighted in that respect of the joint commission in more efficiently capitalizing the possibilities provided by the two countries' economies.

Opinions were also exchanged on the current international situation. It was assessed that further sustained efforts should be made to cease the arms race and pass to resolute measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, to strengthen international security and collaboration, resume and further the policy of detente, peace and respect for the peoples' independence, solve all interstate differences by peaceful means, through negotiations. It was shown that the interests of peace and security called for the developing countries to make intensified efforts towards liquidating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order which should provide all nations, the lagging ones in particular, favourable conditions for socioeconomic development, for the attainment of their aspirations after progress and welfare.

The interview passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Oprea Talks With Wardhana

AU252050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/01/1984 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on January 25 Ali Wardhana, minister-coordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs and for supervision of development of the Republic of Indonesia, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Indonesian Commission of Economic, Technical-Scientific Cooperation and Commercial Exchanges, whose proceedings are under way in Bucharest. During the interview which passed in a cordial atmosphere reference was made to the progress made in expanding the Romanian-Indonesian economic relations, and the belief was expressed that broad opportunities existed for the further development of commercial exchanges between the two countries, as well as of cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

Andrei Meeting; Protocol Signed

AU251926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/1/1984 -- The proceedings of the first session of the Joint Romanian-Indonesian Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation and Commercial Exchanges concluded in Bucharest after having analyzed the possibilities provided by the two countries' economies of promoting new actions of joint interest conducive to the development of collaboration and cooperation in industrial and technical-scientific sectors, to the expansion and diversification of bilateral goods exchanges on mutually advantageous bases. At the end of the proceedings the two co-chairmen of the commission, Marin Enache, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Prof Dr Ali Wardhama, minister-coordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs and for supervision of development, signed an aide-memoire on the results of the session.

The head of the Indonesian delegation had an interview with Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, when questions were approached related to bilateral relations and the cooperation between Romania and Indonesia on an international plane.

ENACHE, OTHERS ATTEND POLISH ENVOY'S MEETING

AU251921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/01/1984 -- Marking 35 years since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Poland, Boguslaw Stachura, ambassador of Poland in Bucharest, organized a friendly meeting on Wednesday.

Present were Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; Georghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Polish Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration; Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly; other Romanian officials.

PUNGAN CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS IN LONDON

AU252054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] London AGERPRES 25/01/1984 -- The current stage and the development prospects of economic relations between Romania and Great Britain were examined during the visit Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, paid to London upon the invitation of the British Government. During the talks the Romanian minister conducted with Norman Tebbit, secretary of state for trade and industry, and Paul Channon, minister of trade, questions were analysed regarding the development of commercial exchanges, the expansion and deepening of economic, industrial and technical-scientific cooperation between Romania and Great Britain.

The positive course was assessed of economic relations between the two countries, both sides expressing the wish to further implement the measures convenanted during summit meetings.

The Romanian minister met executives of the Confederation of British Industry and of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as well as executives of "British Aerospace," "Shell," and "Imperial Chemical Industries". Opinions were exchanged on the development and diversification of commercial relations between Romania and Great Britain.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRIVATE FARMING PUBLISHED

AU251030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jan 84 pp 2-3

["Uniform Program on Increasing Agricultural Production on Household Plots of Agricultural Cooperative Members and on Private Farmland"]

[Excerpts] One of the fundamental objectives of the current stage of development of our socialist society was established by the 12th party congress and the national conference as the achievement of a new agrarian revolution and improvements in all agricultural activities, designed to substantially increase vegetable and animal production and to increase the contribution of this important sector of the national economy to the all-round progress of the entire country and to generally raising the people's standards of living and civilization.

In order to implement this important objective, to markedly increase the technical-material basis, and to continuously improve production relations in agriculture, the land must be fully utilized, all forms of land waste and erosion must be eliminated, and production must be continually increased. That will ensure supplies for consumer needs and for other requirements of the national economy in accordance with the principles of self-management and self-supply.

The land -- the main means of agricultural production -- regardless of form of ownership, belong to all of society. It is a national property whose judicious utilization is vitally important to all our people. Complete utilization, protection, and amelioration of the land is one of the primary obligations of state bodies, landholders of all categories, and all citizens of our fatherland.

In order to ensure good supplies for people in towns and villages, to increase deliveries to state stocks, and to meet other requirements of the national economy, all land -- which is limited and irreplaceable -- must be fully, efficiently, and profitably utilized. That is why, in accordance with the law, all those who hold agricultural plots must cultivate the entire area and continuously increase vegetable and animal production in keeping with the provisions of the plan on developing agriculture and food industry.

The organization and development of modern and intensive agricultural production is based in our country on socialist ownership -- state and cooperative. The socialist sector of agriculture accounts for about 95 percent of the country's arable land. The socialist sector provides the greatest part of agricultural vegetable and animal production and constitutes the main source for state stocks of such products. Thus, in 1983 the socialist sector contributed to state supplies 88.7 percent of the total amount of meat (96.3 percent of the pork, 98.5 percent of poultry, 83.1 percent mutton, and 67.7 percent beef), 83.9 percent of the cows' milk, 94.1 percent eggs, 92.8 percent vegetables, 97.6 percent potatoes, 84.8 percent fresh fruit, and 95.7 percent of the grapes.

The socialist sector of agriculture will continue to play the major role in vegetable and animal production and in providing private and state stocks. At the same time, it must be mentioned that the socialist sector of agriculture still has large untapped reserves, and that further measures must be taken to improve activities in all state and cooperative agricultural units with a view to fully capitalizing on the existing potential and enhancing the sector's contribution to increasing agricultural production, ensuring ample consumer supplies, and meeting other industrial and national economic requirements.

Developing and strengthening the socialist sector of agriculture, increasing production in state and cooperative units, and continuously improving labor organization and economic efficiency will remain the basic guidelines for developing our agriculture and for achieving the new agrarian revolution in Romania.

At the same time, household plots of cooperative members and private farming also play an important role in increasing agricultural production and supplying consumers with animal and vegetable products. Members of agricultural production cooperatives are given 843,100 hectares of cooperative property for cultivation, of which 741,000 hectares are arable land. Farmers in noncooperative areas own 1,413,060 hectares of agricultural land, of which 504,850 hectares are arable. Together this makes up 15 percent of the country's agricultural land and 12.5 percent of the cattle (49.4 percent of the cows and heifers) 27.5 percent of the pigs, 48.8 percent of the sheep, and 56.7 percent of egg-laying hens are raised privately. These figures show that private farming has considerable economic potential and is an important resource for ensuring private supplies and for increasing state stocks of agricultural produce.

However, it must be added that although cooperative members and private farmers hold or own considerable land and livestock, their contribution to private and state stocks falls short of their potential. In 1983, for example, private contributions to state stocks supplied only 11.3 percent of the meat (3.7 percent of the pork and 1.5 percent of the poultry), 16.3 percent of the milk, 5.9 percent of eggs, 7.2 percent of vegetables, 2.4 percent of potatoes, and 4.3 percent of the grapes.

In view of that, along with measures to fulfill the tasks and objectives established for increasing vegetable and animal production in state and cooperative agricultural units, resolute measures must be further taken to more markedly increase private supplies of agricultural produce required for good consumer supplies and for other requirements of the national economy.

As is known, the state provides great assistance for agricultural development and for increasing vegetable and animal production in socialist units and on household plots in the form of machines for major agricultural operations, highly-productive seeds, seedlings, and hybrids, fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides, good stud material, sanitary-veterinarian assistance, implementation of the results of scientific research in production, technical assistance supplied by experts, and the organizational facilities for continuously improving the education of the peasantry. Considerable funds are allocated under the state budget for carrying out the national irrigation program, for drainage, terracing, and anti-soil erosion work, and generally for obtaining large, stable, and safe crops each year. Private farmers in noncooperative areas also benefit from the provisions of this program.

The state also provides encouragement and material incentives for agricultural producers of all categories to prompt them to increase production and deliveries to private and state stocks. It has established profitable prices, bonuses, loans, advance payments, and other advantages.

At the same time, the state supplies agricultural producers in rural localities with increasing amounts of industrial goods -- including agricultural tools for their own use -- construction materials, and a broad range of services at stable prices. In exchange, villagers are expected to turn in increasing amounts of vegetable and animal produce to private and state stocks.

Intensifying exchanges of products between towns and villages constitutes an objective requirement for a harmonious, contradiction-free development of our socialist society, for stable social relations between towns and villages, and for strengthening the alliance between workers and peasants -- the foundation of our new system and the guarantee for our fatherland's unswerving advance along the path of progress and prosperity.

I. Organizing and Increasing Animal and Vegetable Production on Cooperative Members' Household Plots and in Private Farms.

All citizens in rural and urban localities who hold agricultural land are obligated by the law to cultivate it and to raise animals and poultry with a view to obtaining the animal and vegetable produce required for their own consumption and for delivering larger quantities of produce to private and state stocks.

Landholders who do not cultivate it and do not raise animals and poultry will forfeit their right to the land, which will then revert to socialist agricultural units or even to private agricultural producers that pledge to cultivate it well and to obtain the crops envisaged in cultivation plans.

In order to increase agricultural production, all producers are required to sow the land areas envisaged for each crop, utilizing seed of superior biological quality, to ensure the prescribed plant density per hectare, to perform all maintenance operations in accordance with established technologies and optimal seasons, and to transport and store produce in optimal conditions and without losses. In order to increase the number of livestock and production of meat, milk, eggs, wool, and other animal produce, agricultural cooperative members and private producers are obligated to provide animals with good care and fodder, to increase birth rates and reduce mortality, and to deliver animals for slaughter at prescribed weights.

I. Organizing and Increasing Vegetable and Animal Production on Cooperative Members' Household Plots.

Members of agricultural production cooperatives are entitled to receive a plot of land from the cooperative property for their own use and according to the statutes, provided they work in the cooperative and ensure complete and efficient cultivation of the plot allocated to them.

The respective plot will be worked by the holder and by the other family members and will by utilized solely for agricultural production and according to the cultivation plan allocated to him. It cannot be transferred to another person in any form. Failure to cultivate the plot allocated and to obtain the established production, and utilization of the plot for purposes other than agriculture will entail forfeit of the right to hold the respective plot. Plots allocated from cooperative property for personal use will be organized in special fields. Tractor plowing and other major agricultural operations will be provided if paid for. As owners of the land, including plots allocated to cooperative members, agricultural cooperatives are required to ensure that work on those plots is well done and that agrotechnical norms are implemented. At the same time, they are required to supply seeds, seedlings, pesticides, and herbicides so that these plots receive care equal to other cooperative lands and the largest possible crops are obtained.

Each cooperative member's household consisting of 2-3 persons is obligated to raise at least 1 cow, 5 sheep, or 2 goats; 1-2 pigs; 10 hens; 60-80 chickens for meat, 5-8 other fowl (geese, ducks, turkeys), and 10-15 rabbits. Each household must have at least one beehive in order to secure their own honey. It must also raise silkworms for at least 4-5 kg of silk cocoons for delivery to state stocks. Households consisting of more than 2-3 persons are obligated to raise a larger number of animals and fowl, in keeping with the number of family members.

One rational way of utilizing the plots allocated to cooperative members is, for example, the following:

A) The household yard (200-250 sq m), can be planted with six fruit trees (apples, cherries, sour cherries, peaches, mulberry, and walnut trees), vegetables, and fruit, while berry bushes can be planted along fences. Pens for animals and poultry can be built and economically placed around the yard.

B) The 3,000 sq m plot allocated to a cooperative member's family can be used as follows:

-- 500 sq m can be planted with wheat and rye for the family's consumption;

-- 1,000-1,500 sq m can be planted with corn;

-- 500 sq m can be planted with vegetables (tomatoes, peppers, onion, cabbage, root plants, peas, and beans) and potatoes. Dry beans for family consumption can be achieved as companion crops to corn;

-- 500 sq m can be planted with sugar beets and sunflowers.

It is forbidden to plant vineyards and fruit trees on arable land and in the plains. These may be planted only on hills unsuitable for grain crops. Areas earmarked for grapes and fruit plots planted with vineyards and fruit trees will be organized in compact fields. Highly-productive vine stocks and seedlings will be utilized, prescribed densities will be observed, and all established operations will be performed in order to obtain highest possible output on these plots, too. Vineyards must have at least 100 vines per 100 sq m, and lettuce, cabbage, peas, string beans, zucchini, and other companion crops will be planted between rows.

2. Organizing and Increasing Agricultural Production on Private Farms.

Private farmers are obligated to ensure a suitable crop structure in accordance with approved plans, to efficiently and rationally exploit the land, to rotate crops, and to implement crop technologies and densities.

They must also fertilize and improve the land and produce the fodder required to feed all the animals they are expected to raise.

In noncooperative areas, peasant households consisting of 2-3 family members and holding an average of up to 3 hectares of agricultural land (1.1 hectares of arable land, 1 hectare of hayfields and 0.9 hectares of pasture land) are required to raise at least 1 cow, 1 calf, 2 pigs, 5 sheep or 2 goats, 10 hens, 60-80 chickens for meat, 5-8 other fowl (geese, ducks, turkeys), 10-15 rabbits, and work animals. They must keep at least 1 beehive and raise silkworms for delivering 4-5 kg of silk cocoons to state stocks.

Households with 4-5 members will raise at least 3 pigs, and those holding more than 3 hectares of agricultural land will raise 2 cows and at least 10 sheep. Families with more members will raise more animals.

Household yards will be planted with fruit trees suitable to the respective area (apple, pear, and plum trees) and with berry bushes along fences.

The arable land of such a household can be cultivated with the following, for example:

-- 3,000 sq m with wheat or rye for the family's consumption;

-- 3,000 sq m with corn for the family's consumption and for fodder concentrates;

-- 1,000 sq m with barley and oats for fodder concentrates;

-- 500 sq m with vegetables (root plants, cabbage, onion, peas, green beans) for both family consumption and for marketing;

-- 1,500 sq m with potatoes for family consumption and for deliveries to the state as stated in contracts, and for fodder. In areas unsuitable for corn, the land can be sown to potatoes instead;

-- 1,000 sq m with flax for fiber;

-- 1,000 sq m with hemp for fiber.

II. Increasing the Contribution of Private Producers to Self-Management and Private and State Stocks, and to Meeting Other Requirements of the National Economy

In order to increase the contribution by private producers to self-management and to private and state stocks of agricultural produce and foodstuffs, the system of peasant contribution to those stocks must be improved. For that purpose, the current system of mandatory quotas and delivery obligations will be canceled and will be replaced by a uniform system of contracts and procurement. Within this system, firm obligations will be established for both cooperative members' households and for farms in noncooperative areas for the contract sale of agricultural produce to private and state stocks. Under the same system, socialist units active in this sector are obligated to receive all quantities of products offered at stable prices and to award other advantages as an incentive to increase vegetable and animal production and to sell the largest possible amounts of agricultural and food products to the state.

The establishment of this uniform system of contracts and the fact that socialist units are required to take over the agricultural produce to secure safe markets and advantageous prices, will thus provide new sources of income for the peasantry.

Under contracts signed for delivery of agricultural vegetable and animal produce, cooperative members and farmers in noncooperative areas will be awarded profitable prices, bonuses in keeping with the quantities delivered, loans, tax exemptions, and other advantages. Households under contract to deliver livestock and milk can purchase at legal prices the following quantities of fodder, established in keeping with the breed, category, and number of animals and with the quantities of milk delivered:

A) For animals: (in kg)

Breed and category	Type of fodder	Quantity per animal delivered
1. Young cattle, delivered in hilly and mountanous areas, over 300 kg on the hoof		
-- 350 kg on the hoof	fodder concentrates	150 kg
-- Under 350 kg on the hoof	fodder concentrates	0.5 kg is deducted for each kg on the hoof under 350 kg
-- over 350 kg on the hoof	fodder concentrates	0.5 kg is added for each kg on the hoof over 350 kg
2. Pigs of 110 kg on the hoof or more	fodder concentrates	220 kg

B) For cow and buffalo milk:

-- Agricultural cooperative members and private producers under contract to deliver cow or buffalo milk are alloted the following fodder concentrates at retail prices:

-- For up to 2,000 liters milk delivered: 15 kg fodder concentrates for each 100 liters;

-- For deliveries between 2,000 and 2,500 liters: 17 kg fodder concentrates for each 100 liters;

-- For over 2,500 liters of milk delivered: 20 kg fodder concentrates for each 100 liters.

In keeping with the crop plan and with the livestock program, quotas for contract deliveries to private and state stocks are as follows:

1. Animals and Animal Produce

CATTLE. Cooperative members and peasants in noncooperative areas are requested to raise cattle and to enter into contracts on as many cattle as possible for delivery to private and state stocks.

All persons are obligated by law to declare their cattle and any changes in numbers for registration in agricultural records.

Should a person declare less cattle than he actually has, legal sanctions will be applied and the animals not declared will be taken into state stocks without payment.

Private persons are forbidden to slaughter cattle. Cattle can be transferred between private parties only with the approval of bureaus or executive committees of people's councils on the basis of ownership and health certificates.

PIGS. Private farmers in noncooperative areas are obligated to deliver under contract each year 1 pig weighing no less than 100 kg on the hoof. Agricultural production members will sell under contract 1 pig of the same weight every 2 years. Upon establishing delivery obligation plans, bureaus or executive committees of communal, town, or municipal people's councils will draw up yearly lists of cooperative members' households expected to deliver pigs to state stocks.

SHEEP. According to the number of sheep raised, each household will contract and deliver yearly:

-- up to 5 sheep	1 sheep or lamb
-- 6-10 sheep	2-3 sheep or lambs
-- 11-20 sheep	6-7 sheep or lambs
-- 21-30 sheep	10-12 sheep or lambs
-- over 30 sheep	4 sheep or lambs more for each additional 10 sheep
-- over 50 sheep	5 sheep or lambs for each additional 10 sheep

Lambs must weigh at least 15 kg on delivery. Lambs from double ewings [fatarile duble] are not calculated into delivery contract obligations.

POULTRY and RABBITS. Each cooperative member's household and private farmers will deliver yearly 10 kg of live poultry (chicken, turkeys, geese, ducks) or rabbits.

MILK. In order to supply state stocks each year with approximately 10 million hectoliters of cow milk and approximately 1 million hectoliters of sheep milk, private households are obligated to sell under contract at least 800 liters of milk per cow and at least 17 liters of milk per sheep, or equivalent quantities of milk products.

Households that have a larger number of cows or sheep and produce larger quantities of milk are obligated to deliver under contract to private and state stocks all the milk that exceeds their own consumption requirements.

EGGS. Private producers are obligated to deliver under contract at least 25 eggs per egg-laying hen, but not less than 250 eggs per year.

WOOL. In keeping with the number and breed of their sheep, growers are obligated to deliver under contract to state stocks the following wool quantities per sheep:

-- 1 kg coarse wool;

-- 1.5 kg semifine wool;

-- 2.5 kg fine wool.

Growers who have over 30 sheep are obligated to deliver under contract all the wool from sheep exceeding that number.

SKINS AND FURS. Private producers are obligated to deliver to state stocks the following quantities of skins and furs, according to the number and breeds of animals slaughtered:

A) For sheep

-- Up to 5 sheep	-- 1 skin
-- 6-10 sheep	-- 3 skins
-- 11-20 sheep	-- 50 percent of all skins
-- For each 10 sheep over 20	-- 60 percent of all skins
-- Over 30 sheep	-- all skins

Sheepskins resulting from double ewings are not calculated into delivery obligations.

B) For pigs

People's councils, together with county agricultural bodies will allocate specific tasks to each commune and household concerning contracts on and delivery of pig skins to state stocks so that state stocks for industry will receive each year: at least 1 million pig skins from cooperative members' households and from farms in noncooperative areas.

C) For cattle

According to the law, it is forbidden for private persons to slaughter cattle. Cattle may be slaughtered outside slaughterhouses only in exceptional cases involving infectious disease, with permission to be issued by a veterinary surgeon for each specific case. In the case of other grave or incurable diseases or of accidents endangering the life of the animal, cattle may be slaughtered only at slaughterhouses or centers. In situations when cattle are in isolated spots, at a great distance from towns, and cannot be transported to slaughterhouses or centers, they may, as an exception, be slaughtered on the spot only if slaughtering cannot be postponed because of grave disease or accident that endangers their life. Such cases will be immediately reported to the veterinary surgeon in the nearest district who is then required to immediately visit the respective place and ascertain the causes and legality of the slaughtering.

Private persons are required to sell the skins resulting from such slaughtering to state stocks.

Sanitary-veterinarian bodies are required to ensure that skins of cattle thus slaughtered are delivered to state stocks and disinfected when necessary.

D) Furs from animal farms, including rabbits

Growers of fur animals and rabbits are required to sign contracts on and to deliver to state stocks 80 percent of their furs.

2. Potatoes, Fruit, Grapes, and Other Products

POTATOES. Private producers, who are required to grow potatoes under crop plans, are required to deliver under contract to private and state stocks 3,000 kg of potatoes per hectare.

FRUIT. People who have fruit trees and orchards will sign contracts on and will deliver the following quantities of fruit per tree:

-- apples and pears	8 kg
-- peaches	8 kg
-- apricots and plums	6 kg
-- cherries and sour cherries	5 kg

Yard trees within legally established areas are not calculated into contract and delivery obligations.

Contracting and procurement units are required to take over all quantities of berries (gooseberries, bilberries, raspberries, and so forth) offered by private producers, at legal prices.

GRAPES. Producers who have vineyards that are already producing will deliver under contract to private and state stocks the following quantities of grapes, according to variety:

A) Indigenous and crossed grape varieties:

Land area	productivity category/vinegard production per hectare [ha]			
	I/10,500 kg/ha	II/8,500 kg/ha	III/6,500 kg/ha	IV/5,000 kg/ha
	grape quantity delivered per 100 sq meter (kg)			
-- Up to 5,000 sq m	50	40	30	23
-- 5,000-10,000 sq m	60	48	37	28
-- 10,000-15,000	65	52	40	30
-- Over 15,000 sq m	70	56	43	33

B) Directly produced hybrid grapes [struguri de vita hibrizi producatori directi]

Land area	productivity category and production per ha			
	I/9,000 kg/ha	II/7,5000 kg/ha	III/6,000 kg/ha	IV/4,500 kg/ha
-- Up to 5,000 sq m	40	32	25	18
-- 5,000-10,000 sq m	45	36	30	22
-- 10,000-15,000 sq m	50	40	33	25
-- Over 15,000 sq m	55	45	36	27

Vines growing in yards within legally established areas are not calculated into contract and delivery obligations.

Producers who plant vineyards in intensive systems and achieve increased quantities of grapes will deliver under contract, in the first 5 years after the vineyards begin producing, the quantities of grapes established for the respective area for the year preceding the planting of the intensive system.

BRANDIES. Legal producers of brandies are obligated to deliver under contract up to 70 percent of their natural brandies after deducting the uium [percentage of grain taken by owner of mill as payment].

SILKWORMS. Private producers are required to grow silkworms, to sign contracts on, and to deliver annually to state stocks 4-5 kg of raw silk cocoons. People's councils will help private producers, schools, forestry, and other units required to grow silkworms according to the program on the development of this branch by:

-- Growing hedges of mulberry trees around the livestock enclosures of agricultural production cooperatives and state agricultural enterprises, and planting half-standard mulberry trees along roads and streets;

-- Planting mulberry trees on nonagricultural land available in localities and around them;

-- Allocating free mulberry seedlings from state nurseries;

-- Establishing mulberry plantations in forests;

-- Utilizing all available castor oil plant leaves.

The Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, together with colleges and other specialists in silkworm growing, will organize and expand research to adapt and create new silkworm species that can be fed on oak leaves and leaves of other indigenous trees.

Obligations concerning contract deliveries of meat and other animal products and of potatoes, fruit, grapes, and other above mentioned products to private and state stocks are to be viewed as minimal. Contracting and procurement units are required to sign contracts on and to receive all produce offered by producers at legal prices and to award the increases and incentives envisaged by law for those who deliver larger quantities of such products.

Personnel in contracting and procurement units who do not take over all contract produce or all produce offered in excess of contract stipulations on schedule will incur legal sanctions and will also have to redeem the losses suffered as a result of their rejection or delayed takeover.

III. Obligations Incumbent on People's Councils in Connection ith the Fulfillment, Contracting, and Taking Over of Agricultural Produce to Private and State Stocks

1. Quantities of agricultural produce that are to be signed under contract and delivered by private producers will be set down as county plan indexes, in accordance with the specific conditions prevailing in each county, by the State Planning Committee together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. The executive committees of county people's councils will allocate the tasks received among communes, towns, and municipalities, and those in turn will allocate them among producers in accordance with the size of their plots and number of livestock. For that purpose, bureaus and executive committes of people's councils will establish crops and livestock plans for each producer, as well as plans on contract deliveries to private and state stocks.

On the basis of extensive consultations with farmers and with all village inhabitants, crops and livestock plans will feature specific tasks to ensure cultivation of all plots, the planting of fruit trees and bushes, vegetable production, the number of animals and poultry as well as the animal production expected from each producer.

Crop structures will be established according to the specific conditions of each area.

According to the self-management and private stock program, 180 kg of grain per capita will also be allocated to people in hilly and mountainous areas which do not produce grain in sufficient quantities.

In exchange for the grain provided, private producers in those areas in turn are required to produce, sign contracts on, and deliver to state stocks equivalent quantities of potatoes, animals, animal products, and other agricultural products specific to the respective area.

Crop, livestock, and poultry plans, and plans on mandatory contract deliveries to private and state stocks are to be submitted for debate to general meetings of commune inhabitants, and become mandatory for all rural inhabitants after being adopted by the people's councils.

Disabled private producers who do not live with able-bodied persons are exempted from contract deliveries of agricultural and food products to private and state stocks.

2. According to the law, country people's councils are required to make the land registry entries and to keep clear records of all plots of land, regardless of ownership or of the utilization of the land. For that purpose, they will ensure that registries and related offices measure plots of land and plots under buildings, draw up maps and plans, keep land registers, establish the utilization and classification of plots of land, estimate their production potential, enter all land resources into the records, and enter all landowners and the deeds under which they are using the land.

Similarly, people's councils will ensure, according to the law, that agricultural records feature all households and family members, plots of land held and category of utilization, areas sown to major crops, number of trees according to species, and livestock according to breeds and categories. Records must show the situation at the beginning of the year and developments during the year in the number of cattle, pigs, and sheep, in housing and farm construction, and in animal-powered means of transportation.

The land register and agricultural records are the basic documents used to establish crops and livestock plans for each producer and the plan on contract delivery of agricultural produce to private and state stocks.

3. People's councils are responsible for all agricultural production activities in their district, for the organization and performance of agricultural work, and for the rational and efficient utilization of the land. As such, they are responsible for increasing privately-produced vegetable and animal production, and are required to help and supervise private producers to ensure complete fulfillment of crops and livestock plans and of plans on contract deliveries of agricultural produce to private and state stocks.

4. Communal people's councils, together with the managements of socialist agricultural units, are required to draw up fodder records for each commune ensuring fodder supplies for livestock belonging to both socialist agricultural units and to agricultural production members and private farmers.

All communal pastures and grazing enclosures in cooperative areas are to be managed by agricultural production cooperatives, while people's councils are to further supervise the tending, allocation, and utilization of such fields.

According to the law, agricultural production cooperatives will provide pasture facilities for livestock belonging to cooperative members and to other commune inhabitants.

In order to help agricultural cooperative members and private producers to jointly organize sheep grazing and to increase the production of milk, cheese, and wool, as well as contract deliveries to private and state stocks, measures will be taken to encourage the organization of cooperative sheep pens.

In noncooperative areas, pastures will be further managed by people's councils, which are required to maintain and tend them, mobilizing the citizens for that purpose. In those areas, pastures will be leased primarily to associations of livestock breeders, which are required to maintain and rationally and efficiently utilize them. Cooperation agreements will be concluded between communes in hilly and mountainous areas and in the plains with a view to ensuring animal fodder by utilizing both bulk fodders and communal pastures and grazing enclosures.

5. County people's councils and county cooperative unions will organize workshops for processing wool, skins, and furs according to the law. For that purpose, they will organize units for tanning and curing leather, furrier workshops, units for combing and spinning wool, and knitwear workshops to function as public service units. Wool, skins, and furs can also be processed by small private artisans in accordance with legal provisions. Such artisans must secure legal authorization and pay legal dues and taxes.

6. People's councils will supervise the firm implementation of legal regulations prohibiting private trade with agricultural and food products. Agricultural producers can sell produce only after contract obligations to the states have been discharged.

7. People's councils will take firm measures to ensure strict observation in each locality of the law of territorial systematization. They will endeavor to restrict land areas under buildings thus freeing additional plots for agricultural production. New buildings in rural areas must have at least two stories, while farm buildings (animal and poultry pens) will be placed so as to take up as little land as possible, thus allowing each household to cultivate as much of its yard as possible.

8. People's councils are required to ensure the planting of bushes, medicinal plants, and herbs in parks and other green areas. Such plants, aside from adorning the respective areas, also permit economic utilization of them. All such areas will be calculated into crops plans, and specific production and delivery tasks will be established for medicinal plants and herbs.

9. People's councils will ensure clear records of all plots of land in enterprises and economic units and will establish specific cultivation plans for them, with a view to thus supplementing private requirements for agricultural produce.

IV. The Duties and Responsibilities of Central State and Public Bodies

1. According to the law, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry exercises uniform supervision over the entire agricultural branch. Among its duties, it is responsible for implementation of measures to increase vegetable and animal production in both socialist units and by private producers.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and general county directorates must fulfill their duties, thereby providing supervision, operational guidance, and timely solutions for all agricultural problems.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, together with the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, must ensure improvements in research designed to secure highly-productive seeds, improve animal breeds, and continuously improve fodder technologies and systems. Agricultural research cadres, in close cooperation with production factors and with agricultural units, are required to deal with all problems and requirements concerning the development of modern and highly-productive agriculture in both state and cooperative units, and on private farms.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry is solely responsible for all contacts on and deliveries of animal and vegetable produce to private and state stocks.

As such, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry directly secures, through its units, contacts on deliveries of cattle, vegetables, early potatoes, grapes, and natural brandies.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry is solely responsible for contracts on and for taking over agricultural produce and as such may designate the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives and its units to sign contracts on and purchase pigs, sheep, poultry, milk and milk products, eggs, silk cocoons, and fall potatoes.

Similarly, it may designate the Ministry of Technical-Material Supplies and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets to sign contracts on the purchase wool, skins, and furs through its units.

The Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supplies and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets are then responsible, by virtue of the mandate given them, together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry for complete implementation of contract procurement of agricultural and food products for state stocks.

3. In discharging its legal duties, the Council of Ministers will provide concrete, practical, and operational supervision and guidance for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and for executive committees of people's councils, with a view to ensuring the planned agricultural production and to improving all activities in the area of contract deliveries of agricultural and food products to private and state stocks according to the national uniform plan.

V The Duties of Party Bodies and Organizations

A very important role is placed on county, municipal, town, and communal party committees for organizing, leading, and supervising all agricultural activities, pooling together the efforts and mobilizing all the peasants and village working people to implement the program on increasing agricultural production and continuously improving consumer supplies.

Party bodies and organizations will ensure extensive debates in each commune on the tasks given agricultural producers under the uniform program on increasing agricultural production on household plots of agricultural cooperative members and on private farmland, thus ensuring that each person is aware of and thoroughly familiar with his duties concerning increases in vegetable and animal production and with his rights and obligations concerning contract deliveries of agricultural produce to private and state stocks.

Party bodies and organizations must take steps to strengthen responsibility, order, and discipline, must intensify efforts to improve professional skills, and carry on intensive political-educational activities to raise the socialist consciousness of working people and of the entire peasantry.

Each field-worker must consciously act to obtain increasingly greater production and optimally fulfill his duties to the state and to our socialist society, viewing this as a patriotic duty to the cause of socialism and of the fatherland's prosperity.

The implementation of the uniform program on developing agricultural production on the household plots of agricultural cooperative members and on private farmland will ensure a better capitalization on the potential of such producers and will substantially increase their contribution to private and state stocks of agricultural produce, to intensifying trade between towns and villages and thus to ensuring ample supplies for all the people, and to increasing the incomes of agricultural producers and generally raising the living standard of all our people.

ARTS EXHIBITION MARKS CEAUSESCU BIRTHDAY

AU252059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/01/1984 -- The exhibition "Years of Great Accomplishments" was opened in Bucharest on January 25.

In her opening address, Suzana Gadea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, highlighted that the exhibition was part and parcel of the countless events arranged in the country on President Nicolae Ceausescu's birthday, expressing the Romanian plastic artists' adhesion to the marking of the event.

Paying homage to the Romanian president's personality, the exhibition illustrates the organic blending of the RCP general secretary's activity with the country's achievements.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR'S VISIT

Talks on Economic Ties

LD252123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Economy is one of the most essential factors of political life and for this reason I welcome our present fruitful economic cooperation and the contacts we maintain.

This was said today in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy by Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria. He was expressing his gratitude for the golden plaque and the charter of the Chamber which, he said, he accepts as a sign of recognition for his contribution to the promotion of economic talks with Yugoslavia.

At a joint meeting of an Austrian economic delegation and Austrian section in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, in which Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council took part, Dr Fred Sinowatz said that Austrian understands Yugoslavia's economic situation and that through different financial institutions it gives full support to Yugoslav stabilization efforts.

Dr Sinowatz's visit is yet another confirmation of the fruitful, meaningful, and constant cooperation between Austria and Yugoslavia, Milka Planinc said. Speaking about economic cooperation between the two countries, Milka Planinc stressed that this cooperation should be carried out within the framework of political relations and the great political trust that exists between the two countries. In any case, if economic relations cannot be more successful than political ties, they should not lag behind them. The president of the Federal Executive Council also recalled the great interest Austria has shown in Yugoslavia's stabilization efforts and in maintaining Yugoslavia as its reliable future partner. Last year, she pointed out, Austria supported us with financial credits and arrangements on the basis of the Bern agreement, which were offered on terms more favorable than the ones offered by any other country. In conclusion, Milka Planinc emphasized that the Yugoslav stabilization program is not only a program of extricating oneself from debt, but it is a project of prospects, which, among other things, will require big changes in the structure of the Yugoslav economy.

Welcoming the guests, Bozin Jovanovic, president of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, stressed that the presence of Fred Sinowatz, the Austrian federal chancellor, is proof for the efforts by both sides to promote bilateral economic cooperation. He said that the best and most efficient way to achieve this is through meetings of businessmen of the two countries. Today's meeting in the Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce is one such meeting.

Meeting With Spiljak

LD251618 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Fred Sinowatz, Austrian federal chancellor, held talks in the White Palace today on the promotion of bilateral cooperation and the current international situation. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly spirit. Concerning bilateral cooperation between the two neighboring countries, Spiljak and Dr Fred Sinowatz pointed out among other things the importance of constantly promoting the status of minorities, which should be a bridge of cooperation between the two countries.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the Austrian federal chancellor noted that there is a similarity of views in the evaluation of the current international situation. They stressed the need to seek solutions to the present problems in the world through dialogue and stressed the special role that Yugoslavia and Austria, as members of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries, are playing in this respect. Reference was also made to international economic problems. It was said that a North-South dialogue must be launched to facilitate the position of the developing countries. Both parties will work on this, in keeping with the principled stands set out at the meeting of a number of heads of state and government in New York during the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, which was also attended by Mika Spiljak and Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz.

The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary of finance; Zivorad Kovacev, Federal Executive Council member; Mirko Ustojic, deputy federal secretary for international affairs; and Milorad Pesic, SFRY ambassador to Austria.

The following were present on the Austrian side: Federal Finance Minister Dr Herbert Salcher; Parliament Deputy Erich Marsch; Dr Friedrich Bauer, head of political administration in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Dr Hans Winkler, charge d'affaires at the Austrian Embassy in Belgrade.

Talks 'Highly Satisfactory'

LD252052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, January 25 (TANJUG) -- Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz has assessed his talks with top Yugoslav functionaries as "highly satisfactory."

Dr Sinowatz, who spoke to reporters today, Wednesday, before leaving for the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, the last stage of his current three-day visit to Yugoslavia, pointed out the many points of contact in the two countries' policies.

We both stand for peace, disarmament, for the restoration of detente and North-South cooperation, stressed the Austrian chancellor. He pointed to the close cooperation between the two countries during the CSCE process and at the current Stockholm conference.

Cooperation at the international level has contributed much to the furthering of bilateral relations and also to our speaking frankly about questions outstanding in our relations, stated Dr Sinowatz. In reply to a question, Chancellor Sinowatz assessed that Austria has succeeded relatively quickly in consolidating the state of its economy, and this he said should have a favourable effect on employment and industrial production in Austria.

Talks Reviewed

LD261017 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0907 GMT 26 Jan 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 26 (TANJUG) -- Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz says Yugoslav leaders have made an effort to demonstrate their country's recent progress towards economic stabilisation, APA -- the Austrian news agency reports.

On the second day of his official visit here, Sinowatz said on Wednesday that the question went beyond Yugoslav state debts to include a longer-term concept of restructuring the country's economy.

Commenting on his talks here, Sinowatz said Yugoslav economic measures so far had shown initial successes and -- according to the Yugoslav side -- the balance of payments would be positive in 1984.

He said Austria had received praise for its part in an international financing initiative for Yugoslavia, agreed on in Berne.

Another topic touched on was the so-called minorities question. Yugoslavia says Austria has not yet fulfilled all its obligations to the Slovenian and Croatian communities in eastern and southern Austria.

Sinowatz said this was a sensitive question for both sides. He told journalists here "unnecessary emotionalism" should be avoided, particularly in view of the coming elections in the southern Austrian province of Kaernten (Carinthia), which has a strong Slovenian minority.

The Austrian chancellor said Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc had stressed not only legal aspects of the question, but also the atmosphere, and above all, the need for a continuing and meaningful dialogue.

On Wednesday Sinowatz had another round of talks with Prime Minister Planinc and was received by President Mika Spiljak, who will soon travel to the United States and is due in Austria in mid-March.

On the second day the emphasis switched from economics to foreign affairs. Austria and Yugoslavia have in the past cooperated closely in the neutral and non-aligned group, and plan to continue doing so at the Stockholm talks on confidence-building, security and disarmament.

Minorities Issue Raised

AU251036 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 25 Jan 84 p 3

[Report by Kurt Seinitz]

[Text] Belgrade -- A tense atmosphere prevailed at the very first day of the Sinowatz visit: The friendly welcome by Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc cannot gloss over the fact that difficult negotiations are once again awaiting the chancellor on the permanent problem in Austrian-Yugoslav relations -- the minority issue.

One day before the chancellor's arrival, representatives of the Carinthian Slovenes and of the Burgenland Croats, acting in unusual harmony, were received by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mojsov. After this meeting, Mojsov issued a communique that, in sharper formulations than has been used for a long time, stressed Yugoslavia's "full support for the struggle of the Slovene and Croat minorities for the complete fulfillment of their rights." Moreover, the Austrian Government was asked at long last to fulfill Article 7 of the Austrian State Treaty, which deals with minorities.

As has been learned, the Slovene representatives even intend to mobilize U.S. Ambassador Helene von Damm in Vienna, since the State Treaty signatory powers have a right to jointly intervene regarding this issue.

MOJSOV MEETS AUSTRIAN SLOVENE, CROAT OFFICIALS

LD231855 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, January 23 (TANJUG) -- The most efficacious way for settling the position of the Slovene and Croat national minorities in Austria is through continuation and intensification of the dialogue between the Austrian federal government and the representatives of the two Yugoslav minorities in the neighbouring country.

This was stated here today, Monday, during a meeting between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and representatives of the Slovene and Croat national minorities in Austria.

Mojsov said he sees the development of friendly relations and good-neighbourly cooperation with Austria, in which Yugoslavia takes a keen interest, as also offering prospects for settling the position of the two national minorities there.

Mojsov reaffirmed the importance being attached by Yugoslavia to a thorough implementation of Article Seven of the Austrian State Treaty, and emphasized its full support to the struggle of the Slovene and Croat minorities for the complete implementation of their rights.

The representatives of the Union of Slovene Organisations in Carinthia, the National Council of Carinthian Slovenes, and the Central Societies of Burgenland Croats called the Yugoslav federal secretary's attention to some specific problems they face in the implementation of their rights under Article Seven.

That was the reason why, among other things, they expressed dissatisfaction with the existing situation in regard to the fulfillment by Austria of its obligations pertaining to bilingual names of towns and villages inhabited by members of Slovene and Croat national minorities, and other matters.

IRANIAN DELEGATION COMPLETES TALKS IN CROATIA

LD251832 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Zagreb, January 25 (TANJUG) -- The expanding cooperation between Yugoslav and Iranian enterprises should be further enlarged and diversified by exploiting [word indistinct] possibilities.

The foregoing was noted here today (Wednesday) by Prime Minister of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Ante Markovic and Iranian Economic and Finance Minister Hoseyn Namazi.

Namazi is heading the Iranian part of the Yugoslav-Iranian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation at a session Yugoslavia.

Markovic and Namazi discussed topical questions pertaining to the promotion of cooperation between Croatian and Iranian enterprises within the framework of overall Yugoslav-Iranian economic relations.

They focused their attention on the expansion and intensification of cooperation in the domains of electrical engineering, oil and petrochemicals, agriculture and agro-industry, construction, technology transfer, geodetic and design services, and other fields.

The Iranian delegation tonight arrived in the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

In the republican capital of Sarajevo the delegation was received by Republican Presidency President Seid Maglajlija who discussed with Namazi possibilities of further developments of economic and financial cooperation and ways of raising it on a higher level.

LJUBICIC SPEAKS ON SITUATION IN KOSOVO

LD252026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- In its debate on the implementation of the LCY platform and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee and on the tasks of the Presidency and other organs in the Republic of Serbia, the Serbian Presidency has proceeded from the fact that the situation in Kosovo is difficult and complex, and that all the problems are interconnected and affect each other, Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Presidency, said in his summing-up speech at the latest Presidency session.

In this interrelationship the resolution of one problem can affect the solution of another, and this in turn can affect the pacification and normalization of the overall situation in Kosovo, Ljubicic continued, emphasizing that these problems are not only the problems of the Kosovo leadership but are also joint problems requiring joint participation in their solution.

Ljubicic considers that by giving priority to the self-managing method of solving these problems and to the development of socialist self-managing democracy, a contribution will also be made toward the realization of the equality of all citizens living in Kosovo and of all working people, and toward strengthening brotherhood and unity. This will also contribute to an improvement in the political situation in the republic as a whole.

Large funds are being allocated for the economic development of Kosovo, Nikola Ljubicic recalled, because the more rapid development of Kosovo is in the interests of all working people, both in Kosovo and in the whole country, and he added that it is natural that everyone should be interested in the result of these investments. Guaranteeing the further economic strengthening of Kosovo, according to Ljubicic, will effect the political consolidation of the population in Kosovo and will reduce emigration.

The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is a serious political problem, but little has been achieved so far in reducing emigration or at encouraging the return of Serbs and Montenegrins, Ljubicic continued. He illustrated this with the fact that last year, 3,850 Serbs and Montenegrins moved from Kosovo to other parts of Serbia, an average of 300 people a month.

Ljubicic said that I consider it is necessary for the competent organs and bodies in Kosovo, whose task it is among other things to check and establish which real estate purchase and sales agreements were concluded under pressure in the preceding period, to speed up their work and guarantee the cancellation of such agreements. Their effective work in this direction will certainly have a positive political affect and will contribute to improving the atmosphere and encouraging the return to Kosovo of Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated.

The main exponents of the political struggle against Albanian irredentism and nationalism are Communists of Albanian nationality and the Albanian nationality as a whole, but Serbian and Montenegrin Communists must also involve themselves more in halting emigration, building up self-managing relations, strengthening production, and thereby improving the political situation, Ljubicic emphasized.

Criticizing from the sidelines and quoting facts does not contribute to the success of the struggle, he added, but rather it is necessary to grasp the reasons why there is emigration in certain developed environments and municipalities. It is also necessary for everyone to involve himself effectively in the appropriate manner.

Damaged intranational relations are difficult and slow to mend, and this is why it is necessary to examine together with our Kosovo comrades, the policies of employment, distribution of apartments, school text books, registration in schools, teaching in mother tongues and the study of both languages, so that Serbs and Montenegrins learn Albanian and Albanians learn more Serbian, Ljubicic said. As far as we can see, this is not progressing as it should, and for joint life in Kosovo a knowledge of both languages is necessary, Ljubicic considered.

The security situation should continue to be monitored in depth because the enemy is present in various environments and his activity is still felt in intellectual circles, and among young people; groups uncovered so far have largely included intellectuals as the exponents of hostile activity. In our political struggle we must examine with our comrades in Kosovo how to penetrate these intellectual environments, how the LC can further reinforce its influence there, how to involve ourselves more closely with the younger generation and, through ideopolitical activity, to distance them more rapidly from the nationalists who are attempting to poison them.

Hostile forces are still trying to maintain their presence through slogans, leaflets, pamphlets, sabotage, explosions, and arson. They are constantly trying to show, primarily to the Albanian population in Kosovo, that they are present and that this should be remembered, and are attempting to kindle unrest and insecurity among the Serbian and Montenegrin section of the population. Ljubicic said these are also reasons why people wish to flee from this environment: They feel insecure.

In eliminating these and other concealed forms of hostile activity by Albanian irredentists and nationalists, Ljubicic considered it necessary, in addition to ideological measures and activities, to further promote the specialized and organizational work and cooperation of the competent republican and provincial organs.

Placing emphasis on encouraging more organized cooperation between the Socialist Alliance, trade unions, youth organizations, and social institutions, Nikola Ljubicic added that within the Republic of Serbia, the struggle against Serbian nationalism and other negative phenomena which can influence the course of effectiveness of the struggle in Kosovo, must be increased. In this way we will facilitate the better, more rapid and successful struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo.

Nikola Ljubicic also referred to the tasks of the public press, emphasizing that it should inform citizens about everything that is happening in Kosovo, but that this means what is not good and what is good, and what is being done. It should enable citizens to see that a constant struggle is being waged for progress, for the development of socialist self-management, for the strengthening of economic power, that the struggle is being waged against counterrevolution in Kosovo. It should write about returning to Kosovo as well.

Furthermore, we should also be aware that an attempt is being made via Kosovo to threaten the security of Yugoslavia as a whole. What happened in 1981 and is still happening, has its internal and external aspects, causes, and influences, and this should be taken into account. We should also approach the solution of all problems in Kosovo and their treatment from the point of view of joint efforts in preserving and strengthening the security of the Republic of Serbia and of Yugoslavia as a whole, Ljubicic said.

The complexity of the international situation should also be borne in mind. If international relations become even more complicated there will certainly be more pronounced attempts at destabilizing Yugoslavia, both via Kosovo and in other ways. There is evidence of links among various hostile elements which have fled abroad from Kosovo. Their anti-Yugoslav activity is being supported and assisted abroad. We must ask ourselves who is supporting them and aiding their activity, both there and in Kosovo, and with what intentions, what plans are concealed behind this, not only with regard to Kosovo but also to Yugoslavia, Ljubicic said. Ljubicic also called for more cooperation and integration with the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and within the regions in Serbia, and via them in the municipalities, for speeding up the process of integration. This process should not be allowed to slacken, for we are dealing here with a process based on a permanent orientation, and not with a single campaign.

DATA ON EXPULSIONS FROM MACEDONIAN LC EXAMINED

LD251317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Skopje, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- In the period between the eighth congress of the Macedonian LC and the end of 1983, a total of 1,733 members left LC; 273 members were expelled, 1,157 members were struck off membership records, and 293 individuals renounced their membership of their own accord. The fact that someone is struck off membership records is in most cases a consequence of inactivity and nonpayment of membership dues. Many young people leave the LC on this basis, which leads to the conclusion that the criteria for acceptance into this organization have not always been considered adequately. The fact that among those who left the LC of their own free will almost two-thirds are workers no doubt deserves special analysis.

In addition to expulsion from the LC, ideopolitical measures -- warnings and final warnings -- have been applied too and these measures, according to analysis by the Statute Commission of the LC of Macedonia, were more numerous than during the period before the eighth congress. This could be explained by reference to intensified responsibility in the LC. There is a feeling, however, that opportunist attitudes and a fear of causing offence or incurring revenge precludes LC basic organizations for taking idepolitical measures even when they are necessary. The number of LC members who make complaints to the organs responsible for dealing with complaints is high too: 254 complaints were submitted to the Commissions for Statute Questions of the Macedonian LC municipal organizations in less than 2 years, and 124 complaints to the Macedonian LC Republic Statute Commission. It can be discerned from available data that from among the members expelled because of nationalism and chauvinism complained most; they are followed by those expelled because of nonrespect of self-management rights, and by others.

KOSOVO ALBANIANS SENTENCED FOR HOSTILE ACTS

AU251903 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] The Prizren Circuit Court sentenced Jusuf Haxhiu, worker from Suhareka, to 3 years imprisonment for endangering Yugoslavia's state system; and Gafur Elcani, also from Suhareka, to 1 year, 6 months imprisonment for hostile propaganda. The first accused participated on hostile demonstrations in Pristina on 1 April 1981 and shouted hostile slogans; he also received twice in 1982 the newspaper ZERI I KOSOVES, published by Albanian extremists in the FRG, and distributed it to his friends. He also wrote a pamphlet entitled "The Albanian People." The second accused, in addition to distributing the newspaper, also reproduced the pamphlet written by the first accused in 200 copies.

LCY, SAWPY ON INFORMATION-PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY

AU252106 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jan 84 p 4

[N. Dragovic report]

[Text] There is a generally positive image of Yugoslavia in the world as a country which has successfully waged the antifascist national liberation war, carried out an authentic socialist revolution, boldly opposed Stalin's dictatorship in 1948, and introduced the original social-economic system of socialist self-management. The world knows it also as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, as a fighter for the freedom and independence of all countries and for world peace...

One does not have to be reminded of the fact that "the world rightly identifies all our achievements with the name and deeds of Comrade Tito."

However, there is no reason to be greatly satisfied.

"We have to admit that the present positive picture of the SFRY in the world is mostly a result of our former activities and achievements, and that we insufficiently add new values," Tihomir Kondev pointed out in the introductory speech at yesterday's joint session of the Commission of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Committee of the SAWPY Federal Conference, which discussed the information-propaganda activity of the SFRY towards foreign countries and foreign information-propaganda activity towards our country.

The counterrevolution in Kosovo in the first place, but also the "complex and difficult situation in which we are now" -- with all its negative consequences -- "are the basic reasons why the achieved positive image of our country has been partly marred."

It was said at the session that realistic, objective, and honest information about Yugoslavia prevails in the foreign media. However, certain newspapers and people in them have not ceased attempting -- by launching various speculations, half-truths, and untruths -- to erode and diminish the reputation and prestige our country has in the world. There is also the "conspicuous subversive great-Albanian propaganda" of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and the diversified great-Bulgarian propaganda activity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which is anti-Yugoslav, continues...

Bearing in mind that the information-propaganda activity of the SFRY towards foreign countries is "of a special social interest," it was concluded at yesterday's session, among other things, that this activity should be "more efficacious, modern, offensive, and rational" in order to ensure a longer lasting penetration of the truth about our country into the world...

Before the beginning of the session yesterday, congratulations were sent on behalf of the two bodies of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SAWPY Federal Conference to the POLITIKA newspaper on the occasion of its 80th birthday.

SLOVENE OFFICIAL ON DIFFERENCES AMONG JOURNALISTS

AU251209 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 21 Jan 84 p 15

[Excerpts] After the latest session of the Press Council of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovenian SAWP, which discussed the so-called case of PAVLIHA, the interpretations and comments about Slovene journalism have multiplied.

We asked Boris Muzevic, member of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovenian SAWP, who is in charge of the field of information in the Executive Committee of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, about what happened at the latest session of the Press Council and what is happening in general in Slovene journalism and in the field of public information. Muzevic was interviewed by Zeljko Sepetavc, DELO journalist, who prepared the interview for publication on the basis of shorthand notes by Danica Velkavrh.

DELO: Newspapers and reviews from other Yugoslav republics in the course of the past month poured forth a heap of reports and explanations on what is happening in Slovene journalism, especially after the open letter by a tiny group of Slovene journalists and after the session of the Press Council of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, where you discussed PAVLIHA. How do you explain that readers of the Slovene press have not been informed in detail about these matters?

Muzevic: In my view, the letter has not met with any special reaction in Slovenia because the journalists had this question on their agenda every day. It is their problem which they discussed in aktivs of journalists. In my view, they wanted and still want to settle normally such problems wherever they arise, primarily in their own ranks. This goes to show that the principled support for consistency in society is beginning to be applied in their own ranks, and that the responsibility of a public worker in society in general can be posed with the same insistence and success in the very ranks of the journalists' association. In my judgment this is the main reason that these questions have not been featured more frequently in newspapers in Slovenia.

DELO: Why have the said "Slovene" subjects found such a fertile ground in the press of other republics?

Muzevic: With the restriction of information that occurred during the Kosovo events, Yugoslav journalism faced fresh tests. In my opinion what has been involved is a specific way to overcome all the remaining greater and lesser dogmas and taboos, in which, conditionally and restrictively speaking, at least two factors, the sources of information and journalists, are present. It would be too much to expect that the journalists should be editors and correctors of statements and expressions of various interests. Nobody can here replace the responsibility of the source of information. At the same time in my opinion it is also true that public information in a number of cases has shown an extremely low level of tolerance and understanding when the interpretation of some stages in the seeking of accords on the Yugoslav level was at stake.

DELO: Are the articles about PAVLIHA and the open letter to be considered a peculiar way of presenting Slovenia?

Muzevic: Discussions and polemics about such problems as language, educational program cores, foreign travel deposit, and so forth, are a chapter on their own. The peculiarity of these problems is that Slovenia broached them and "affirmed " itself through them all over Yugoslavia The deep lack of understanding with which other parts of Yugoslavia received the arguments supporting Slovenia's positions (this is to be ascribed to a number of reasons requiring special study) was made worse by the very tone of the polemics which at times (in Slovenia, too) was incompatible with the good manners and customs supposed to adorn public speech.

DELO: The open letter refers among other things to a "ministry of truth," which is supposed to decide what Slovene journalists are to write, what they are not to write, and how they are to write. How would you comment this?

Muzevic: In my opinion it is always possible that monopolies of individuals or groups are established in the field of public information when various interests at various levels are intertwined, and the like.

The essential thing, however, if that problems in the field of journalism, which appear vital, are discussed in a process in which organized journalists participate at all levels. This is the only way: To find the right way to the truth through such a democratic process, or rather to find the correct answers to individual questions. If we have an opportunity for candid and democratic discussions -- and I think we have it -- the possibilities for various "ministries of truth" operating are objectively reduced.

FEC TO DISCUSS REPORT ON PRICE REGULATIONS

LD251604 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Unless the prices that were increased between 19 and 23 December 1983 are not restored to the level of 19 December 1983, the implementation of the agreed price policy and the policy of economic stabilization will be threatened. This was stated in the report on the fixing of maximum prices, submitted today by the Federal Executive Council (FEC) to the Yugoslav Assembly.

This will be discussed tomorrow at the session of the Committee for Market and Prices of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. It is expected that the question of the responsibility for the present situation will dominate the discussion by delegates.

On the basis of the study of the overall economic trends at the beginning of 1984, FEC assesses the price situation as very difficult. All the basic causes of inflation in the economy are still present, and some of them have become even more serious. It is, therefore, necessary during the period in which the prices will be frozen, to accelerate the activity on preparing and adopting all the envisaged measures of economic policy that can have an effect on the causes of inflation and can create the conditions necessary for slowing down price increases. In the current situation, FEC stressed, it is necessary to implement this decision and the agreed policy in a strict way without hesitation, regardless of the difficulties facing some manufacturers and even some branches and groups of industry.

The FEC is in favor of all the prices raised immediately before the decision had been taken and the prices with increases not in keeping with the agreed policy of much lower price increases in 1984 being reviewed and of inspectorate organs making maximum use of their powers. Otherwise, it is stressed, a further rapid "slide" of the rate of exchange of the dinar will inevitably follow, which will then again bring about a fresh pressure concerning our imports and increased commitments for repayment of our debts, which will have a direct effect on -- that is, it will put a pressure on -- price rises. An intolerable fall in the standard of living with adverse consequences will also occur.

Not only does the toleration of the practice of inconsistency in implementing agreed policy and of violation of legality foil the implementation of the program of stabilization, but is also entails major political consequences and, in the final analysis, threatens the functioning of our system. This is the opinion of the FEC.

This is why the FEC has proposed that the SFRY Assembly points out the need to the organs of the judiciary to give priority to cases concerning criminal acts and economic offenses pertaining to violation of price regulations, to make sure that penal policy in this field is adequate to the social danger of the act, and that in addition to the sentences being imposed, protective measures be meted out -- such as banning the discharge of one's profession, activity, or duties; and measures confiscating illegal property gains.

In order to avoid a risk of high-level and uncontrolled inflation this year, the FEC is preparing measures, necessary changes, and amendments for the appropriate mechanisms of our system. Intensive work is at hand on a program of consolidation of our economy, and of studying rates of taxation, custom duties and other dues, and the law on the social control of prices. The law on commodity trade, the law on foreign trade with commodities and services, the law on the inspectorate, and a number of other regulations are also being reviewed.

MAMULA CONGRATULATES POLITIKA ON ANNIVERSARY

LD241617 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, has sent the following congratulation to the POLITIKA newspaper organization:

In connection with the 80th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of POLITIKA and four decades of this paper's publication in the SFRY I am forwarding to you cordial felicitations on behalf of the Yugoslav People's Army and on my own behalf. For years on its pages and in its various rubric POLITIKA has followed the development and growth of our Armed Forces and has recorded events from the life and work of the members of the Yugoslav People's Army, and in so doing became a chronicler of that part of our reality. In congratulating you on this anniversary I wish you continued good results in your responsible work in the interests of the most successful possible development of our country, consolidation of all-people's defense and protection of the achievements of the war of national liberation and of our socialist revolution.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH MEXICO -- Belgrade, January 19 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Mexican Commission for Cultural Cooperation after three days of work ended its sixth session here today (Thursday) with the signing of the programme on cultural and educational cooperation in this and the coming two years. The new programme provides for comprehensive cooperation in the field of culture and arts, including the exchange of art exhibitions, guest tours by troups and soloists, the performance of films, the participation of artists in international cultural manifestations in the two countries. The programme further provides for the exchange of scholarships for post-graduate studies and specializations, cooperation and exchange between universities and their teaching staff, cooperation between scientific research institutes and centres, and participation of Mexican representatives at international linguistic seminars and symposiums in the universities in Yugoslavia. Cooperation between film libraries, libraries, bibliographical institutes, documentation centers and archives has also been foreseen by the programme. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2153 GMT 19 Jan 84 LD]